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AMERICAN AND CANADIAN ISSUE

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST of May 23 will have an extra circulation to buyers of druggists' goods in Canada, the United States, and the West Indies. It will be a good number for specially addressing buyers there by means of advertisements, and, with reference to the advantages of cultivating American trade, we cannot do better than refer to the remarks by the Prince of Wales on p. 696.

OUR SUMMER ISSUE.

INSETS will be quite in order for the issue of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST to be published on July 25, 1903. It will be our annual Summer Issue, and we can stitch in with it circulars and price-lists, printed in colours or otherwise, to the special design of the advertisers. Their insertion in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST insures effective distribution to good buyers, and the method saves advertisers money, time, and worry. The Publisher will give all particulars on application.

Summary.

FARMER v. GLYN-JONES forms the leading feature in this issue (p. 714).

WE give verbatim the judgment of the Divisional Court as read by Mr. Justice Wills (p. 702).

PORTRAITS of the Lord Chief Justice and Justices Channell and Wills are given on the same page.

"XRAYSER" makes some pertinent remarks in regard to the decision (p. 713).

WE relate the inception of the case and its development, and indicate its value (p. 714).

A SERIES OF LABELS suitable for use by chemists and druggists with household remedies ("known, admitted, and approved") is commenced on p. 715.

THE BOARD OF INLAND REVENUE have not yet decided what shall be done in regard to the matter (p. 715).

A PORTRAIT of Mr. C. H. Kirby, the solicitor who has conducted Mr. Glyn-Jones's defence, will be found on p. 710.

A CORRESPONDENT says this is a good opportunity for the trade giving Mr. Glyn-Jones a testimonial (p. 718).

ACCORDING to our cartoonist, the defendant seems more concerned about the cost of the case than his victory (p. 712).

EDINBURGH young men discussed the matter twenty years ago, and touched the spot (p. 693).

A CORRESPONDENT gives a lengthy forensic exposition of the exemption (p. 718).

THE caution issued by the Chemists' Defence Association is printed on p. 695.

ALDERMAN B. ROBINSON, of Salford, died on Monday (p. 711).

SOME straight facts regarding living in the Transvaal will be found on p. 728.

WE give a page of photographic notes this week which contains some useful hints (p. 719).

LORD AVEBURY'S Shops (Early Closing) Bill has passed through the House of Lords (p. 717).

THE CHARTERS of the Manchester and Liverpool Universities are waiting signature (p. 696).

THE COURT OF APPEAL has sustained the lower Court judgment in *Hemstead v. Clark* (p. 706).

THE necessity for specifying the method used for estimating eugenol is shown in a note on p. 712.

THE PETERBOROUGH CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION is now in working-order, with Mr. J. H. Pearson as President (p. 701).

J. & J. HASLETT (LIMITED), with a capital of 32,000l., is one of the new companies of which particulars are given on p. 708.

MR. CAMPKIN expresses his views as a Council-candidate on p. 719, and Mr. John Taylor's address is summarised on p. 701.

THE origin of the words "opium," "opodeldoc," "orange," and other pharmaceutical O's, is dealt with by "Xrayser" on p. 713.

THE saccharin patents have again been discussed in the Appeal Court, in an action by the Corporation against Messrs. R. White & Sons (p. 706).

DR. McWALTER suggests that though the chemical composition of Donovan's solution may be interesting, its therapeutic action is the main thing (p. 719).

MR. JOSEPH INCE supplements our observations on Bland's pills with a letter from Mr. Auguste Bland (p. 719). The pills are giving trouble in London at present, see p. 722.

MR. BOOT has moved the Nottingham Chamber of Commerce in regard to the Pharmacy Bill, and the Chamber has decided to move for the exclusion of the directors clause (p. 697).

THE PUBLIC DISPENSERS' ASSOCIATION is moving to have the Pharmacy Bill amended so that dispensing in public institutions will be conducted under the same conditions as in open shop (p. 717).

NORWEGIAN COD-LIVER OIL has this week reached a price hitherto unknown. Cream of tartar, chloral hydrate, Soudan gum arabic, and Rio ipecacuanha, are higher. Menthol and tartaric acid are firmer; castor oil and ammonium sulphate are easier (p. 723).

English News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Brevities.

We understand that a meeting between the Proprietary Manufacturers' Association and the Council of the P.A.T.A. will in all probability be held soon.

At Nottingham Police Court on April 22, the man Conduit, an employé of the Nottingham Chemical Company, charged with embezzling 12s. 6d., was discharged.

Dr. C. O'Doherty, a member of the Manchester City Council, has been appointed Coroner for Manchester, succeeding the late Mr. Sidney Smelt. The office is worth 800l. a year.

A slight explosion occurred in one of the aniline stills at the works of Messrs. Read, Holliday & Sons, chemical manufacturers, Huddersfield, on April 23, but no damage of any consequence was done.

An excellent Bohemian concert in connection with the Imperial College of Pharmacy was held in the Albion Hotel, Ludgate Circus, on Tuesday evening. Fuller reference to it is made in our Coloured Supplement.

Mr. T. H. Gee, chemist and druggist, Leeds, has obtained a divorce from his wife, who has been living at Manchester House, Cape Town, as the wife of a man named Harrison, whom she met in the Isle of Man in 1901.

Dr. Allan Wilson (late of Horncastle) was fined 10s. at Lincoln on April 27, and placed on the black list for three years. It was stated that he had been six times charged with drunkenness within thirteen months.

At West Hartlepool Police Court on Tuesday, April 28, the Crown Corn, Oilcake, and Chemical Manure Company, of Hull, were fined 5l. and costs, under the Fertilisers and Food-stuffs Act, 1893, for selling superphosphate without giving an invoice.

In regard to the Scarborough Workhouse contract recently reported, we may recall that in January the estate of the late J. H. Webster, chemist and druggist, Victoria Road, secured, and still holds, the contract for the supply of drugs, dressings, and disinfectants.

Mr. James Pilling Heath, veterinary surgeon, 48 West Southernhay, Exeter, has registered a deed of arrangement on behalf of his creditors. The liabilities are returned at 1,916l., and the estimated net assets at 512l. Amongst the trade-creditors are Messrs. Evans, Gadd & Co., of Exeter, for 31l.

At Fareham (Hants), on April 27, Stewart Gamwell Graham, an assistant with Mr. W. O. Smith, chemist, of West Street, Fareham, was sentenced to three months' hard labour for stealing tobacco, cigarettes, cigars, tooth-paste, six bottles of tablets, and other articles, of the total value of 3l. 4s. 3d., the property of his employer.

Mr. T. H. W. Idris, J.P., L.C.C., presided at a public meeting held at Queen's Hall, Langham Place, W., on April 28, to protest against Lord Penrhyn's action in the Bethesda Quarry dispute. The speakers included Sir William Harcourt, M.P., Mr. Lloyd-George, M.P., Mr. William Jones, M.P., Mr. Ellis J. Griffith, M.P., and Mr. J. Bryn Roberts, M.P.

The boy Cockayne, charged with stealing seven bottles of coffee-and-chicory essence from Messrs. Newball & Mason, manufacturing chemists, Nottingham, again appeared at the Nottingham Police Court on April 29. Prosecutors stated that they did not wish to unduly press the case, and as the boy's mother said he had already been punished, the Bench dismissed the case.

The action by Mrs. Josephine Beccham, in respect to the allowance paid to her under a separation order, again came before the Court on April 28, when Lord Justice Vaughan Williams commented rather severely upon the efforts made to reflect on her husband, who had acted honourably, i.e.

considered. On his Lordship's suggestion, counsel on both sides met in his room, and, after an hour's consultation, it was intimated that a settlement had been arrived at.

St Louis Exhibition.

King Edward VII. has appointed a Royal Commission relating to the St. Louis International Exhibition, with the Prince of Wales as President, and Viscount Peel as Chairman. Amongst the members of the Commission are Sir W. T. Thiselton Dyer (Director of the Kew Gardens), Mr. Boverton Redwood (described as F.R.S. of Edinburgh, a mistake for F.R.S.E.), Mr. Alfred Gordon Salamon, F.I.C., and Dr. Joseph Swan, F.R.S. The Secretary of the Commission is Col. Charles Moore Watson, C.B., C.M.G., who was Deputy-Inspector of Fortifications for some years.

A meeting of the committee was held at Marlborough House, on April 28, at which the Prince of Wales presided. In the course of his remarks he said:

An idea is sometimes put forward that it is not of much use for British manufacturers to exhibit in the United States, as the high Customs tariff in that country tends to militate against the sale of British products. It should, however, be remembered that there is a considerable market for high-class goods in the United States, and also that the exhibition will afford an opportunity of showing our manufactures to customers from South America, Canada, and other countries. It may be observed that both France and Germany appear fully to realise the advantages to be gained by making a good display of their productions, and in these countries large sums have been provided by their respective Governments to assist in meeting the expense of the exhibits. There is one point to which it would seem desirable to direct attention. In previous international exhibitions, while other countries have arranged to have combined national displays in certain groups, it has been the habit for British manufacturers to show individual exhibits, rather than to combine together so as to produce the best possible effect. It is hoped that in the case of the St. Louis Exhibition it may be possible to arrange so that exhibitors will combine in order to display British products to the best advantage.

After the speech by the Prince of Wales, Lord Peel explained the action that had already been taken with reference to the preparation for British exhibits, and also the provision of a British pavilion. In a printed answer to a House of Commons question, Viscount Cranborne has stated that the Government have decided that a sum of 30,000l. shall be included in the Estimates for the year 1903-4 for the purpose of the exhibition. A decision as to what further amount shall be provided is deferred until it is ascertained to what extent a larger sum may be required. The office of the Commission is at 47 Victoria Street, S.W.

Spectacle-makers' Company.

At a meeting of the Court at the Mansion House last week, a memorial was presented by some seventy diplomates resident in the North of England, praying the Guild to examine its certificated freemen as to their knowledge of sight-testing. This request was referred by the Court to a committee, consisting of the Lord Mayor (the Master), the Hon. Alban Gibbs, M.P., and Mr. W. Thornthwaite, F.R.A.S. (Wardens), Sir W. Hart-Dyke, Bart., M.P., Alderman Sir George Faudel-Phillips, Bart., and Alderman Sir Horatio D. Davies, M.P.

The Ammoniated-quinine Decision.

Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones, Secretary of the Chemists' Defence Association, has issued a circular to the members in regard to last week's decision. In the course of it he says:

The position thus won for the trade is an exceedingly valuable one, but it is extremely important that it should not be weakened by indiscriminate attempts to apply this "chemist's privilege" to cases which are outside the principle of the exemption and which it would be impossible to support in the courts. Before applying a recommendation to any article other than ammoniated tincture of quinine, I trust you will submit your draft label to us so that you may be advised as to whether or not it would be covered by the decision in this case.

If you have not already subscribed to the Drug-trade Appeal Fund, which has paid for the fighting of this and other cases, may I urge you to send a subscription? If every chemist would send half-a-crown only, we should get all the money we want.

Victoria University.

The Manchester and Liverpool charters have been prepared, and are now awaiting the final approval of the Privy Council. The charters provide means by which those who

are undergraduates can proceed under the new constitution to their degrees under the same conditions as at present, and special provision will be made in case the Yorkshire charter is not complete to meet their needs. The draft charter in the case of Manchester provides that there shall be included in the University faculties of art, science, law, medicine, music, and technology, and such other faculties as may from time to time be constituted. Under this general provision the University will be able to constitute the proposed faculty of commerce, and also a faculty of theology.

Opposing the Bill.

At a meeting of the Council of the Nottingham Chamber of Commerce, on April 28, one of the principal subjects that came up for consideration was the Pharmacy Bill. The matter was introduced by Mr. F. Acton, J.P., a well-known solicitor, who said that, as Chairman of the Parliamentary Committee, his attention had been called to that Bill, which sought to secure that in every shop where medicines, drugs, and poisons are dispensed there should be a properly-registered chemist. It had been the custom of late years, he said, for one person to have several shops, and in some instances these had been managed by persons who were not qualified, and this was said to be a danger to the public. So far as this Bill sought to secure that in each chemist's shop there should be a registered person, it seemed a proper precaution; but it went beyond that, and in one of its clauses sought to enact that every director of every company in the drug-trade where medicines are dispensed or poisons are sold should be registered under the Pharmacy Act. It was absurd to suppose that in the immense number of establishments throughout the country where the directors are well qualified as business men they should be registered as chemists. Such a measure would disqualify many men from taking part in their businesses, and would practically upset the trade. Mr. Acton mentioned, as a case in point, the firm of Boots, who in each of their shops had a registered person qualified under the Pharmacy Act; but it did not necessarily follow that the directors of a company carrying on a drug-business should be registered as well. Section 2 provided for the safety of the public. He had not thought it necessary to call a committee, but if they thought it desirable he would do so. The question was whether they should memorialise Parliament in opposition to Section 7 of the Bill. He ought to mention that the subject had been brought under the notice of the Secretary by Mr. Boot, who had for many years been a member of that Chamber; and believing, as he (Mr. Acton) did, that the representation was in the interest of the public, he should be glad to move that a memorial be presented to Parliament objecting to Section 7, whilst generally supporting the principle of the Bill. The motion was seconded by Mr. George Wrigley, J.P., and was passed.

The Crusaders.

A meeting of the Patent-Medicine Vendors' Association was held on April 22, at the Green Dragon Hotel, Leeds. There was a representative gathering of traders interested, and the meeting lasted several hours. The Secretary (Mr. W. J. Leggett) reviewed at some length the evidence given by the pharmaceutical witnesses before the Poisons Committee. Such things as salt of lemon and spirit of salt, which, if sold only by chemists, as proposed, would, he said, seriously affect the interests of drug-dealers and others throughout the country. He pointed out that for chemists to obtain a monopoly of the sale of these articles was unreasonable, inasmuch that they had been sold by other dealers for a considerable number of years, and it was common knowledge that they had been cautiously labelled, to the safety and satisfaction of the purchaser. With regard to the sale of patent medicines there was no justice in confiscating the rights of traders who are duly licensed by the Government. It was unanimously decided to continue a vigorous crusade until those rights are restored. The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Secretary for his arduous work in the interests of the Association.

Birmingham Notes.

Owing to the cold east winds which prevailed some days ago quite a briskness has been observed in local pharmacy—

a much-needed change, seeing that from all sides it is stated that trade generally is in a very bad way.

A fire occurred at the premises of Messrs. Docker Brothers, Icknieldport Road, resulting in the loss of much varnish and other inflammable chemicals.

There is parading Birmingham streets as a sandwich-man a university graduate possessing a degree in surgery. He advertises the efficacy of a "patent" made by a pharmacist.

A somewhat unique experience occurred in Birmingham this week—a fire was conveyed to the water to be extinguished. A car of chemicals at the goods railway station was found to be on fire, and was removed on the rails to the engine water-tank, which deluged the flames.

The practice of putting one maker's mineral waters in the bottles of another has received a rude shock at Walsall, where the County Court judge issued restraints against a defendant named W. H. Adams, of Wednesbury. It was stated that plaintiff (Mr. Charles Groves, Prince's End) lost 200*l.* a year by this practice.

The death of another Birmingham worthy, Mr. Follett Osler, F.R.S., at the patriarchal age of 96, is recorded. He was a glass manufacturer, and spent his leisure in perfecting several scientific inventions, which included the anemometer in 1836. He devised an instrument for the correct measurement of the human head, and was specially clever with electrical-apparatus, clocks, and bells.

Early Closing.

An important step forward in the movement for the closing of all shops in Bradford on Sundays was taken at a meeting of the Municipal Sunday Trading Committee on April 28, when it was decided to issue a circular and a form of consent to all who at present open on Sunday, and thus to make a division between those who are willing to comply voluntarily and those who are not.

Mr. J. A. Mitchell (President), Mr. R. H. Marshall, and Mr. D. S. Priestley (Hon. Secretary) represented the Bradford and District Chemists' Association at a conference held on April 28, in Bradford, to consider the possibility of earlier closing. It was, after discussion, decided to appoint a sub-committee, consisting of one of the delegates of each of the bodies represented at the conference (except the Shop-assistants, who are to have two representatives), with a view to concerting measures for a united support for Lord Avebury's Bill. Mr. Mitchell was appointed to act on the committee.

Fire.

On April 21 a cask of methylated spirit in a shed at the rear of the stores of Mr. E. Jeans, chemist and druggist, Embden Street, Moss-side, Manchester, took fire. In close proximity to the spirit were 12-gal. casks of sweet oil and turpentine. The burning spirit speedily set the shed on fire, but Mr. Jeans, with the assistance of other members of his establishment, succeeded in getting the oil and turpentine out of danger. The spirit and the shed were utterly consumed. The local fire-brigade arrived—after the flames had been extinguished. The damage to property was not considered serious, but unfortunately a youth on trial as an apprentice, named Joseph Modi, was burnt, and had to be placed under medical care. The fire owes its origin, Mr. Jeans believes, to the fondness of his errand-boy for cigarettes, which he had lighted in the shed for a quiet smoke. This lad escaped injury.

Lead Pills.

At Stone, on April 22, Elizabeth Goodall and Sophia Emma Mellor were charged with having caused the death of the wife of a gardener named Cheadle. It was stated that deceased died after having taken pills supplied to her by Goodall. A daughter of the prisoner Goodall deposed to having frequently bought diachylon, hiera picra, and jalap from the chemists; and Alfred Martin, assistant to Mr. T. H. Jenkins, chemist and druggist, stated that he had supplied these drugs to the girl Goodall as often as eight times a month during the past three months. He said diachylon, hiera picra, and jalap were in every-day demand, the diachylon being used by people to make their own plasters. He had never before heard of it being taken internally.

Dr. Fernie, who had made a *post-mortem* examination, said deceased died from convulsions following on chronic intestinal nephritis. Pills containing a large percentage of lead would tend to set up nephritis, and a combination of the drugs mentioned would be taken for no other purpose than that of procuring abortion. Dr. Alfred Bostock Hill, of Birmingham, deposed to analysing the pills, a box of which were found in deceased's bedroom. Some consisted of diachylon, and others contained aloes and other vegetable substances. In the liver there were distinct traces of lead. Lead was a predisposing cause of kidney-disease. Pills of that description are never given by a medical man for any purpose whatever, but he was sorry to say that in the Midlands they were increasingly used as an abortive agent.

On April 28 the police intended proceeding with charges of administering drugs to three other women, but it was stated that one of the three, a woman named Emery, was in so serious a condition that it would be impossible for her to appear. Dr. Candler deposed that Emery had had a miscarriage, and was suffering from symptoms of lead-poisoning. She could not possibly attend the court for a fortnight at least. A formal remand was thereupon ordered in the case of Mrs. Mellor, and the younger prisoner was then charged with administering noxious drugs to a married woman named Page. Mrs. Page, of 138 Old Road, Stone, stated that as the result of a conversation with another woman concerning her condition she saw the prisoner Goodall at the end of February, and she subsequently gave her some pills, which produced a miscarriage. The prisoner was committed for trial.

At Cradley on April 24, an inquest was held regarding the death of Mrs. Emily J. Deeley (34), the wife of an hotel-keeper. She was *envenimee*, and got the mother of her barmaid to get some pills for her, which produced convulsions. She died, and Dr. Fryer stated at the inquest that she had lead-poisoning. Mr. H. Sylvester, analyst, deposed that the pills contained lead.

Sheffield Notes.

Some newspaper correspondence has arisen out of the inquest regarding the death of Jane Furniss, reported in last week's *C. & D.* In the course of it "Surgeon" says "the Pharmaceutical Society's endeavours, to the best of its ability, to protect its associates and members, as well as the public, from the unqualified chemist."

Mr. G. T. W. Newsholme has been reappointed by the Sheffield Board of Guardians as Chairman of the Hospital Committee, a position which he has held continuously for the last nine years. The Sheffield Union Infirmary is a very large one, and, under Mr. Newsholme's supervision, has taken a foremost place in the country as a training school.

A meeting of the Council of the local Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society was held on Tuesday evening, April 28, to consider the question of the candidates nominated for the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, with a view to obtaining uniformity in voting. As a result of this meeting a circular-letter has been issued to the members by the Hon. Secretary, stating that, after carefully considering the claims of the candidates, it was decided that each of the local members of the Pharmaceutical Society should be asked to exercise his privilege, and record his votes for the following gentlemen—viz., Mr. A. Sidney Campkin, J.P., Mr. Albert Cooper, Mr. W. Gowen Cross, J.P., Mr. Wm. L. Currie, Mr. Walter Hills, Mr. David Storrar, J.P., and Mr. John Taylor.

The Greek Specialist.

Mr. Luxmore Drew held an inquiry on April 24, at the Kensington Coroner's Court, with reference to the death of Lieut.-Col. Michael Clare Garsia, late a Prison Commissioner for England and Wales and Inspector-General of Military Prisons, who died suddenly at his house, South Kensington. Mr. Hanna Massyf Dakhyl said he was a Greek, born in Syra, and practised as an ear, nose, and throat specialist in Holland Road, W. He studied medicine in Paris, but had no English qualifications. There was nothing to prevent him practising in England, but English or foreign doctors were prevented by the law from practising in France until they had passed an examination there. The deceased

called on him on April 16 for deafness. Witness produced a list of his treatments.

The Coroner: What do the "anti-sclerotic plasters" consist of?—Iodide of potassium and iron.

The "derivative snuff"?—It contains some salicylic acid for disinfection.

The "energetic solution"?—For gargling. It contains very weak carbolic acid and glycerin.

The "dermoleptic solution"?—That is an antiseptic wash for the ear.

The "hypersthenic waters"?—They are for indigestion.

The "compound resolutive syrup"?—That contains mercury and iodide of potassium.

And the charge for those medicines, exclusive of consultations, was 1*l.* 1*s.* 11*d.*?—Yes.

Dr. Campbell Pritchard and Dr. Walter Tyrrell, who made an autopsy, said death was due to pulmonary apoplexy, and was not connected with anything deceased had taken. The Coroner said it was satisfactory to know there was nothing in the medicine which had affected the deceased. He commented on the "open-door" system allowed in England, which gave foreign doctors the right to practise here, whilst abroad an English doctor could not practise until he had passed the examinations of the country. The jury, in returning a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence, expressed the opinion that foreign doctors should not be allowed to practise in this country without examination.

Advance Courses in Botany.

The University of London Board of Studies in Botany has organised a scheme of advanced and post-graduate instruction in botany. Each course is to deal with a definite branch of botanical knowledge or with more general aspects of the science, and should extend to about ten lectures. The lecturers include Sir W. Thiselton-Dyer, Professor H. Scott, Professor J. Reynolds Green, Professor J. B. Farmer, and Professor F. W. Oliver. Courses will be given in each of the three terms in the three years 1903-4, 1904-5, and 1905-6.

The Week's Poisonings.

Fifteen fatalities by poisoning have been reported during the past week, and, with one exception, the evidence at the inquests made it clear that suicide was intended. In six cases opium was the fatal medium, carbolic acid and oxalic acid were each used in two cases, and the other poisons were prussic acid, arsenic, strychnine, chloroform, and nitric acid. At Tottenham a young widow named Jeafferson poisoned her little daughter and herself. The police-surgeon gave opium as the cause of death, and said the deceased lady had a number of pills composed of opium, hemlock, henbane, and belladonna, which were used for neuralgia. She must have taken at least eight of these pills and given the child three. The single case of misadventure took place at Shepherd's Bush, where a woman named Oswald took an overdose of laudanum, threepennyworth of which she had obtained from Mr. Arthur Bush, successor to Messrs. Barnett, Newth & Co., chemists, 97 Uxbridge Road, W. The poison was properly labelled. A widow at Margate took an overdose of the same opiate, and a Derby woman took nearly 2 oz. The other opium victim was Thomas Greyhurst, a Leamington man. A married woman at Levenshulme drank a quantity of carbolic acid, and a woman named Tattam, at Newton, poisoned herself with sheep-dressing which contained carbolic acid. At Keymer a London visitor named Allen died from a dose of oxalic acid self-administered, and oxalic acid was taken also by a coachpainter named Bush, who lived in Gray's Inn Road. One of Messrs. Chance's workmen at Smethwick poisoned himself with arsenic. Colonel Charles Douglas Mackenzie (late of the Imperial Yeomanry) took prussic acid at the Great Eastern Hotel. A medical student named Harnott was found dead in bed at the Great Western Hotel, Paddington, with an overcoat over his head, while beneath his mouth and nose was a bowl containing a sponge saturated with chloroform. A Dalston widow named Perkins obtained some vermin-killer a few weeks ago from Mr. B. J. Wilkinson, chemist, Kingsland Road, N.E., in order to poison mice. Last week the woman poisoned herself, and the poison was discovered by means of the record in Mr. Wilkinson's poisons-book. The wife of a microscopist named Flatters, living at

Longsight, Manchester, poisoned herself on April 25 with nitric acid, which she had obtained from her husband's laboratory.

Irish News.

Fire.

On the night of April 24 a fire broke out in the premises of Messrs. Hayes, Conyngham & Robinson (Limited), chemists, Blackrock, Dublin. The fire was extinguished before much damage had been done.

Personal.

Mr. Robert Duggan, M.P.S.I., and Mr. I. Tyrie Turner, M.P.S.I., were elected on the select vestry of St. Thomas's Dublin.

Mr. P. J. Moloney, pharmaceutical chemist, late manager of Messrs. J. Laird & Co., Limerick, has opened a medical hall in Church Street, Tipperary.

Sir E. Hodgson, J.P., of Messrs. McMaster, Hodgson & Co. (Limited), Dublin, presided at the annual dinner, held in Dublin on April 23, in celebration of St. George's Day.

Mr. R. F. McCartney, M.P.S.I., the Medical Hall, 9 Diamond, Coleraine, has been re-elected on the select vestry of the parish church, and also as a sidsman, auditor, and hon. secretary.

Mr. Maurice R. J. Hayes, M.P.S.I., obtained first place with honours in all the subjects in the First Professional examination held recently by the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons in Ireland. Mr. Hayes served his apprenticeship to McMahon, Day & Co., Limerick, and after obtaining the licence of the Pharmaceutical Society, was manager of the compounding department of J. J. Graham & Co., Dublin, till last October, when he turned his attention to medicine.

Accepting Tenders.

A letter was read from the Local Government Board at the last meeting of the Roscommon Board of Guardians observing that the Board had accepted the tender of Messrs. Fannin & Co., Dublin, for the supply of medical appliances, while other tenders offered greater discounts. It was resolved to inform the Local Government Board that, in accepting Messrs. Fannin & Co.'s tender, the Board were influenced by the opinion of the medical officer, who informed them that some goods supplied last year by another firm were of inferior quality.

The Local Government Board have written to the Kells Guardians relative to their acceptance of the tender of the Medical Supply Association, Dublin, for the supply of surgical appliances at an abatement of 15 per cent. The Local Government Board state that their inspector, Sir Acheson McCullagh, has visited and inspected the establishment of the Medical Supply Company, Sligo, the firm which tendered at an abatement of 28½ per cent., and he found that this firm have a good stock and are capable of supplying the necessary articles. Under these circumstances the Board declined to sanction the giving of the contract to the Medical Supply Association, Dublin, at 15 per cent. reduction. The Clerk said the tender of the Medical Supply Company, Sligo, was set aside as the company were unfavourably reported upon. The Guardians accepted the order of the Medical Supply Association as the Association had given satisfaction in the past. It was decided to inform the Local Government Board of these facts.

Scotch News.

Poorhouse Drugs.

Mr. Robert Sinclair, chemist and druggist, Falkirk, has secured the contract for the supply of medicines to the Falkirk Poorhouse for a year.

Ammoniated Tincture of Quinine Decision.

About twenty years ago the Edinburgh Chemists', Assistants', and Apprentices' Association discussed the Medicine-

stamp Acts, and in the course of the discussion it was then pointed out that the exemption clause in the 1812 Act permits registered chemists to sell official medicines with a recommendation unstamped. This was during Mr. Peter Boa's presidency. The matter came up again in 1892 before the Edinburgh Chemists' Trade Association; then, in the course of a speech moving for the abolition of the Acts, Mr. Boa said: "There was evidence in the Act that it was not intended to interfere with or tax legitimate medicines. The reference in the Act to medical men and druggists who had served a regular apprenticeship indicated that they were to be exempted from the provisions of the Act, and it was not intended to tax medicines whose constitution and effects were well known. He was inclined to think that if there had been an official register of chemists at the time the Act was passed, they would have been exempted. In the absence of such a register, all that could be done was to define the persons to be exempted in the way he had pointed out."

Poisonings.

On April 26, a Glasgow tailor named Charles Higgins (50) poisoned himself with laudanum, and James Lewis, coach-painter, committed suicide in his house at Corstorphine on April 25 in the same way.

A Public Notice.

All claims against the estate of the late Mr. James Michie Massey, chemist, Kelso, should be lodged with Mr. John Maxwell, chemist, The Square, Kelso, deceased's partner, by May 13.

Edinburgh Chemists' Golf-club.

All the ties in the first round of the "hole-and-hole" competition have now been played, and the following is the order of play in the second round:

Holes.			Holes.
5	W. Lyon	against Jas. Stott	0
4	Geo. Lunan	" Jas. Finlay	2
0	D. S. Philp	" W. G. McNab	4
3	W. M. Manson	" John Bowman	7
10	J. G. Robb	" C. F. Henry	6
6	D. Mason	" D. N. Wylie	3
5	Jas. Finlayson	" P. R. Beattie	7
1	H. D. Alexander	" Geo. Robertson	4
7	Jas. Anderson	" J. C. Laird	3
8	G. F. Anderson	" W. B. Cowie	6
2	T. Miller	a bye.	

The ties must be played by May 9.

Edinburgh Notes.

Mr. A. C. Kirkpatrick, chemist and druggist, is commencing business at 116 Easter Road.

Mr. John A. Small, chemist and druggist, 9 Mary's Place, is going a little further west to 13 Comely Bank Road.

Mr. D. W. Nicolson, chemist and druggist, is removing from his present shop at the corner of Dalmeny Street to 257A Leith Walk.

The shop, 3 Pitt Street, so long occupied by the late Mr. James Aitken, has now been dismantled to make way for another kind of business.

Glasgow Notes.

An athletic-club has been formed by the employés of Cockburn & Co. (Limited).

Four of the students of the West of Scotland College of Pharmacy passed the recent Minor examination in Edinburgh.

Mr. W. Paris, until recently manager for Mr. Gardner, chemist, New City Road, is now acting as representative for Mr. W. Tail, medical-label printer.

As the removal term (May 28) approaches, likely purchasers of shop-rounds and fittings are being inquired for by medical men who are giving up their shops.

The golfing and bowling chemist has made a start for the season. There is some talk of a special golf-match for which a well-known firm, are to offer a handsome prize.

The food and drug inspectors are again on their rounds. The articles hitherto asked for include cream of tartar,

tartaric acid, almond oil, lime-water, compound liquorice powder, and the inevitable spt. æth. nit.

The enterprise of the *C. & D.* in sending out an advance announcement of Mr. Glyn-Jones's success in the ammoniated tincture of quinine case was much appreciated in Glasgow, and the decision is hailed with great satisfaction.

The Trade Association, although not making much public show, has not been idle. Negotiations to induce manufacturers to put their goods on the P.A.T.A. list, or otherwise protect prices, are being carried on systematically, with encouraging results.

French News.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

THE SOCIÉTÉ CHIMIQUE OF PARIS at a recent meeting awarded the Louis Pillet prize to M. E. Theulier, director of the technical staff and head of the research laboratory of Messrs. Lautier fils, of Grasse.

THE PHARMACIST'S OATH.—This question was again raised, this time at Grenoble, where Mme. Teppet pleaded that the local Pharmacists' Syndicate were incompetent to prosecute her for illegal practice of pharmacy, as they had not taken the oath prescribed by law. The Tribunal decided that "the maxim 'Error communis facit jus' should be applied; that 'sacramental formalities' prescribed by law are now often replaced by 'more rapid and simple usages,'" and fined the widow and her manager 500f. apiece.

THE RIVIERA EN RAPIDE.—Marseilles—Kruger's landing-place—ancient history—up Cannebière—two "English" chemists—popularity reviving—evidently. St. Raphael—main street pharmacy—big Union Jack—"English chemist on premises"—Valescure close by—pretty English colony—plenty of people—golf-links, &c. Cannes—looks quiet—very English, as usual—window-jars—Royal arms—Apothecaries' arms—Spread-eagles—anything Anglo-Saxon—Nice—full and fashionable—Nicholls pharmacy—Foli, successor—much regretted—worthy man. Glorious season—Riviera, people say—no rain for months—perpetual sunshine—*cum grano salis*. Palatial hotels—always building—fewer villas. Charming trip—delightful weather—patriotic satisfaction.

THE GRANDE CHARTREUSE continues to afford unlimited "copy" to the Parisian Press. The monastery threatens to turn out a sort of Fort Chabrol, and the fates of the process-server and myrmidons of the law are sometimes of a novel and comic nature. At the distillery there was some doubt as to the actual owner of the 20,000 gals. of liqueur and 5,000 gals. of raw alcohol contained in the cellars. The fraternity pointed out that part of this belonged to Brezun & Cie. (on whom the exclusive right of selling is conferred) and the rest was the property of the Irish Brother O'Connell, already mentioned in these columns. The decision of the Grenoble magistrate was like the judgment of Solomon. He decided to cut the bone of contention in halves, leaving the bottles of liqueur to Messrs. Brezun & Cie. and the raw alcohol to M. Lecouturier, the official liquidator, and this arrangement appears to have been amicably acquiesced in by both parties.

DENTISTS' PRESCRIPTIONS.—A pharmacist in the West of France has been fined 1l. and costs for "delivering medicaments without a doctor's prescription" to a dentist. The dentist, it appears, died a few days after the pharmacist had supplied him with certain toxic substances often used by dentists. It was attempted to prove that death was caused by the bad quality of these substances, but they were found to be excellent, and the charge of homicide by imprudence was dismissed to make place for the minor crime above specified. The text of the law states clearly enough that the prescription of a "doctor, surgeon, officer of health, or veterinary surgeon" is necessary, but dentists were not scientific men in 1846. The law evidently wants bringing up to date. In the meantime, as M. Bogelot remarks, if the Bench apply the law too strictly dentists will be unable to procure what is necessary to their practice, and we may one day see Nemesis in the new form of a magistrate racked by toothache because by rhadamanthine severity he had rendered dentistry impossible in his parish!

THE PREPARATION FOR THE KING'S VISIT will be familiar to your readers through the London daily Press. In this "English" quarter of Paris between the Embassy and the Opéra one lives in an atmosphere of general construction—vans delivering and workmen hammering. In the Rue de la Paix some of the enormous Venetian masts were up as early as Saturday evening, towering to the fifth storeys of the handsome houses. The English Chamber of Commerce have decided to present an address of welcome to his Majesty, illuminated on parchment, lined with crimson satin, and enclosed in a suitable case. This is to be handed to the King on Saturday morning, May 2, when he leaves the Embassy for the review at Vincennes. It may be taken for granted that few English houses will be open all Saturday; and it is highly probable that on Friday afternoon but little business will be done among the English colony, as the idea of greeting the King on his arrival will be uppermost in all minds on that date; and should it be fine, the matchless Avenues du Bois and des Champs-Élysées will be a unique spectacle, accommodating, as they can, thousands of spectators without fear of crush or accident.

Colonial and Foreign News.

NICARAGUAN DUTIES ON SOAP.—By Presidential decree of February 24 all duties upon the importation of raw materials for the manufacture of common, or laundry, soap are removed.

A CHEMIST'S ASSISTANT was sentenced last week at Aix-la-Chapelle to two weeks' imprisonment for having caused the death of an infant in November last year through putting a wrong label on a bottle of medicine prescribed for it.

CHEMISTS TAXED.—A despatch from Havana says the Provincial Council having imposed a licence-tax on chemists and sellers of perfume, the latter threaten to shut up their shops. The Chamber of Commerce has, however, intervened, and has induced them to postpone the closing of their premises. The Council is also reconsidering the measure.

AUSTRALIAN PATENTS.—A Bill has just passed both Houses of Parliament in Victoria by which provisional specifications will be exempted from examination as to novelty. In Western Australia assignments of patents will henceforth be subject to a duty of 6d. for every 5l. consideration-money, instead of 10s. per deed, but if no consideration be mentioned, the stamp-duty will be 10s. The Government have in prospect an Act for extending a single patent to the whole of Australia.

BRITISH DRUGS IN TURKEY.—Importers of British drugs into Turkey are experiencing very great difficulties in connection with certain articles which the authorities state are not in accordance with the French Codex. Many of the drugs which it is now sought to prohibit are well-known brands and have been imported into the country for many years, and in few cases some of these drugs consigned to Turkish druggists have been admitted, while similar articles for English consignees have been refused. The Government appears to have accepted the Codex as a standard, which will mean that many British drugs will be excluded. The British Embassy has taken steps to remove this discrimination against English goods.

THE LATEST.—In the *Times* summary last Saturday Mr. Glyn-Jones was referred to as "a Poplar chemist." This brings us the following comment from one who was in court:—

Quite right, "Mr. Times," a very pop'lar chemist. But the *Times* cannot appreciate the full force of the apostrophe or of the "apostrophe s."

It was a colleague of this wicked punster who asked one of our staff, when the case was argued, "Have you heard the story of the empty bottle?" "No," was the innocent reply, although the bottle which upset the I.R. argument naturally came uppermost. "Well, it does not matter," explained the cross-examiner; "there's nothing in it. Ha, ha!" Then he went on to speak about the habit of laughing up one's sleeve, "Even Lord Rosebery does it?" he said. "Do you know why? The humerus and the funny bone are up there." The cross-examiner is still at large.

Association Affairs.

North Kent Chemists' Association.

THE recently appointed committee met at Gravesend on Wednesday, April 23, Mr. D. U. Stilt (Woolwich), Vice-President, in the chair. There were also present Mr. A. Hanson (Sidcup), Mr. W. Stedman (West Malling), Mr. E. Ockerell (Crayford), Mr. E. Millhouse (Gravesend), Mr. Goldthorpe (Plumstead), and the Hon. Secretary, Mr. R. Feaver Clarke (Gravesend). Letters regretting absence were read from Mr. A. J. Wing (Woolwich), Mr. W. E. Goff (Dartford), and Mr. J. C. Mitchell (Grays). After transacting the routine business, an interesting discussion took place upon the forthcoming Council election. It was unanimously decided to strongly recommend, by circular to all registered chemists in the district covered by the Association, the importance of taking a personal interest in the election, and of recording their votes in favour of Messrs. Cooper, Cross, Currie, Hills, Symes, Storror, and Wootton. It was further decided to strongly recommend the great value of the C.D.A. and P.A.T.A. organisations to all chemists in business, with the hope that those who were not already members would see the necessity of joining forthwith. The first general meeting of members was fixed to be held at the Clarendon Hotel, Gravesend, on Wednesday, May 27, at 7 o'clock.

The Secretary has asked us to state that he will be glad to receive the names of chemists in the district desirous of becoming members. The subscription for membership is 5s.

Burnley Chemists' Association.

A MEETING of the P.A.T.A. Committee of this Association was held on April 23 at Burnley. There were present Messrs. Heaton, Dodsley, Walker, Tomlinson, Hitchen, and Hirst. Mr. Heaton having been elected to the chair, and Mr. Dodsley appointed Secretary, it was resolved that the Secretary be requested to prepare a list of the most saleable articles included at present in the P.A.T.A., that the list be printed and copies sent to all the chemists who are members of the Association, and that an intimation be given when additions are made to the same. It was further decided that members of the committee call on chemists in their respective towns asking them to join the P.A.T.A., showing them the advantages and leaving them a list of patents on the P.A.T.A. when printed. The Secretary was instructed to write to the following firms asking them to place their preparations on the P.A.T.A. list: Messrs. J. Morgan Richards, T. W. Owbridge, Clarkes (Limited), Thomas Beecham, the proprietors of Cuticura preparations, and Parke, Davis & Co. The CHAIRMAN drew attention to the circular letter from Messrs. Scott & Bowne with respect to their emulsion being placed on the P.A.T.A. list. The question of the formation of a committee for buying leading patent medicines direct was discussed, and a number of suggestions are to be laid before the next general meeting of the Association.

Bolton Chemists' Association.

AT a meeting of this Association on Tuesday, April 28, Mr. JOHN TAYLOR gave an account of his work on the Council, and expressed his views of what he intended to do in the future if elected to the Council again. The report was discussed at length, and it was unanimously decided to give him all the support that was possible. It was resolved that the members present support Messrs. Taylor and Currie for the next Council-election, and that the choice of other candidates be left to each individual. We find from a copy of

MR. TAYLOR'S ADDRESS

which we have received (unfortunately after our space had been earmarked) that it was a straightforward account of his stewardship. He spoke in the first place of the draft Pharmacy Bill, stating that the permissory curriculum clause will not be put in force without due consideration for all concerned. He dealt with the various committees of the Council on which he had served, and mentioned his support of Mr. Wootton's motion that the Council should support the

principles of Lord Avebury's Early-closing Bill. In regard to his candidature, he said he had intended to retire, as he is no longer in business on his own account, but strong pressure had been brought to bear upon him to stand again, and his employers—Kodak (Limited)—have given him full discretion as to attending the meetings. He then spoke of the suggested test-case in regard to titles, showing the futility of such a thing, and, referring to the scarcity of apprentices, said it is due only to a small extent to raising the Preliminary standard, the reasons being mainly economic. Finally, he dealt with the report of the Poisons Committee, saying:

My position on the matter is this. I have done, and will do, all I can to defeat this attack on the Pharmacy Act, and I will not agree to any compromise on the principle of that Act, so far as it applies to the distribution of poisons by qualified men. To my mind, this is a principle which is not affected by the needs of any industry. With reference to my candidature, I want to say that, though not now in business for myself, my interest in pharmacy is not at an end. My sympathy with pharmacists is as strong and true as ever, and I am in a position to do more for pharmacy in general, and the Society in particular, than before. One of the reasons which decided me to stand again is that it was pointed out to me that I could do more, coming, as I do, into contact with some hundreds of retail chemists several times a year, than when I was settled in this town of ours. My three years on the Council has brought me many friends, given me experience I highly value, broadened my outlook on things, and given me openings for service which, I trust, have not been wasted. If I am again elected it will be my aim, whilst preserving my independence of judgment, to co-operate with my colleagues in promoting the interests we have in common.

Peterborough Chemists' Association.

THE first meeting of this newly formed Association was held at the Angel Hotel, Peterborough, on Thursday, April 23. There were present Mr. J. H. Pearson (who presided), Messrs. W. R. Girling, Frank Oldham (Wisbech), T. J. Calcutt, F. Whitwell, H. E. Noble, F. Sturton, T. Silk, Fred Sturton, J. Green, J. E. Saunders (Peterborough), James S. Prior (Stamford), Cornelius Bayley (Uppingham), and W. R. Edwards (Market Deeping).

MR. SAUNDERS, the acting Hon. Secretary, reported that he had had forty-four letters from chemists expressing their desire to join the Association—viz., Messrs. J. W. Hall, J. W. Bodger, J. H. Pearson, Fred Sturton, T. J. Calcutt, Frank Sturton, H. E. Noble, J. Prescott, J. Green, J. E. Saunders, F. W. Whitwell, R. Bright, A. E. Sewell (Peterborough), J. Farr (Yaxley), William Boor, W. R. Girling (Wisbech), P. H. Davies (March), J. S. Prior, R. March, G. A. Johnson, C. Fields, F. Dickinson (Stamford), C. Wass, T. W. Curtis (Holbeach), E. Abraham, A. E. Driver (Long Sutton), W. R. Edwards (Market Deeping), J. Wise (St. Neots), A. G. Howe, A. H. Palmer, T. Silk (Ramsey), J. Epton, J. W. Hearnshaw, R. F. Donnington, E. H. Flower (Spalding), C. Bayley (Uppingham), H. Barton, H. J. Turner (St. Ives), J. Wellington (Oakham), H. E. Roper (Oundle), A. Cooper, L. R. Dalglish (Huntingdon), and H. W. Sargent (Whittlesey).

On the proposition of Mr. CALCUTT, seconded by Mr. FRED STURTON, it was resolved that an association be formed under the title of the Peterborough and District Chemists' Association.

The following officers were elected: President, Mr. J. H. Pearson; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. John Sturton, J. S. Prior, and F. Oldham; Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. J. E. Saunders; Council, Messrs. C. Bayley, W. R. Girling, J. Farr, R. J. Donnington, F. W. Whitwell, T. J. Calcutt, and H. E. Noble; Auditors, Messrs. Fred Sturton and W. R. Edwards.

Rules were adopted, and it was also decided that the Association should be affiliated with the Federation. Quarterly meetings will be held.

A letter was read from Mr. G. F. Merson, Hon. Secretary of the Federation, relative to the report of the Poisons' Committee, and it was decided to forward letters to the following members of Parliament: Mr. R. Purvis, Hon. A. E. Fellowes, Mr. Younger, Mr. H. R. Mansfield, Mr. Stopford Sackville, Hon. Arthur Brand, and Mr. T. Gibson Bowles.

DR. JAMES BURNET, of Edinburgh, writes to the *Lancet* on "the danger of self-medication with tabloids." He specially refers to the use of trional and thyroid extract in this form.

Legal Reports.

Medicine-stamp Acts.

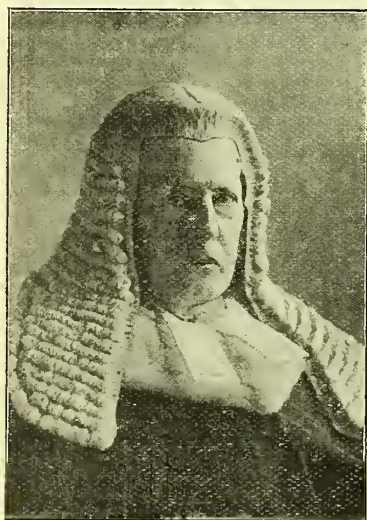
JUDGMENT IN *FARMER v. GLYN-JONES*.

The special exemption of known, admitted, and approved remedies vended with a recommendation by chemists and druggists.

ON Friday morning, April 24, the Lord Chief Justice's Court did not have the appearance of being the scene of the most momentous decision that has been given under these statutes since the enactment of the first provisions 120 years ago. There were present a mere handful of pharmacists and others connected with the drug-trade. Those whom we recognised were the respondent (Mr. Glyn-Jones), Mr. A. C. Wootton, Mr. Walter Hills, Mr. Albert Cooper, Mr. E. Linstead (Messrs. Burroughs Well-

read for about ten minutes before his hearers in the well of the Court caught the drift of things; then his words showed that the Solicitor-General had not, in the Court's opinion, got over certain difficulties, and before his Lordship was half through it was whispered, "Glyn-Jones has won." And so it appeared, the judgment being a magnificent historical review of the statutes which revealed the nature of the exemption as to chemists and others, and which in its present form was embodied in the 1785 Act, scheduled in that of 1804. The penultimate sentence summed up the whole matter. It was:—

"If we were to adopt the Solicitor-General's argument that the respondent must be considered the first vendor thereof, because he was the first person who sold the mixture in a shape in which it could be taxable—that is, with a label recommending it—the result would be that the exemption never could take effect at all, for no case could come within it, except cases which the taxing enactment did not hit."



[Photo by Elliott & Fry.]

SIR ALFRED WILLS,

Judge of the King's Bench Division since 1884.

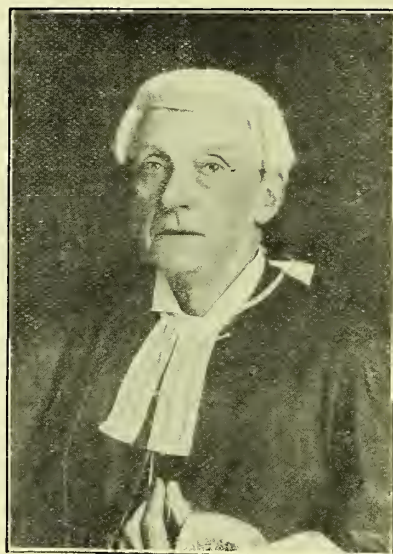
Born at Edgbaston. Is B.A. and LL.B. of London. Was a Middle Temple student. With the present Attorney-General he was counsel for the defendants in *The Pharmaceutical Society v. The London and Provincial Supply Association (Limited)* in the High Court and the House of Lords.



BARON ALVERSTONE

(Sir R. E. Webster, Bart.), Lord Chief Justice since 1900.

A Wrangler, M.A., and LL.D. of Cambridge. Was Attorney-General on three occasions, and for a short time Master of the Rolls, before he succeeded the late Lord Russell of Killowen as Lord Chief Justice. Is a man of high scientific attainments, with an international reputation as a jurist.



[Photo by Russell & Son.]

SIR ARTHUR MOSELEY CHANNELL.

Son of the late Sir W. F. Channell, Baron of Exchequer. A Cambridge Wrangler who practised at the Bar from 1863 until his elevation to the Bench in 1897. Was Recorder of Rochester from 1888 to 1897, and formerly Vice-Chairman of the General Council of the Bar. He is now a member of the Council of Legal Education. Was a keen oarsman when at Trinity College, and is now a yachtsman.

come & Co.), and Mr. E. Pickering (Messrs. Francis Newbery & Sons). Most of these have been following the case keenly, and seemed determined to be in at the death. At 10.35 the usher's "Silence!" brought all present to their feet, while the Lord Chief Justice stepped in from the door on the right, Mr. Justice Channell following him. By the left came Mr. Justice Wills, and when all had sat down the last-named Judge commenced to read the unanimous finding of the Court, the other Judges going on quietly with other work, but Mr. Justice Channell looked up now and then to smile when his learned brother re-read a passage to emphasise it, or halted over another. Mr. Justice Wills had

We subjoin the text of the judgment, which sustains the argument of Mr. Cyril H. Kirby in the lower court last year (see *C. & D.*, May 24 and June 14, 1902), and of Mr. Asquith, K.C. (Mr. Bonsey and Mr. Galbraith with him), in the Divisional Court (see *C. & D.*, April 4, page 555).

The case *Farmer v. Glyn-Jones* having been called in the conventional manner,

Mr. Justice Wills said: The appellant is an officer of Inland Revenue. The respondent is a registered chemist and druggist holding a licence for the sale of medicines liable to duty under the Medicine Stamp-duty Acts. The respondent sold on April 8, 1902, to an officer of Inland

Revenue a bottle with a label affixed containing the following words: "Ammoniated tincture of quinine, B.P.—a well-known and highly recommended remedy for influenza and colds." It had, however, no stamp. Proceedings were taken by the appellant against the respondent under 52 Geo. III., c. 150, s. 2, for selling this bottle without a stamp. The Magistrate dismissed the summons, being of opinion that no stamp was necessary. The appellant has prosecuted the present appeal by way of a case stated under the Summary Jurisdiction Acts (20 and 21 Vic., c. 43, s. 2, and 42 and 43 Vic., c. 49 [147], s. 33) and the rules made under the latter Act.

SECTION 2 OF 52 GEO. III., C. 150, PROVIDES:

If any person . . . whether licensed or not shall utter, vend, or expose to sale, or offer or keep ready for sale, whether for foreign or home consumption, or buy or receive or keep for the purpose of selling by retail, either on his . . . own account or on the account or behalf of any other person, . . . any packet, box, bottle, pot, phial, or other inclosure containing any of the drugs, herbs, oils, waters, essences, tinctures, pills, powders, preparations, or compositions mentioned and set forth in the schedule annexed to this Act, without a proper cover, wrapper, or label provided and supplied by the Commissioners of Stamps, pursuant to 44 Geo. III., c. 98, or to 42 Geo. III., c. 56, and duly stamped for denoting the duty charged on such packet, box, bottle, &c., being properly and sufficiently pasted, stuck, fastened, or affixed thereto . . . in such manner . . . that such packet, box, &c., cannot be opened and the contents . . . taken therefrom without tearing such stamped cover, wrapper, or label so as to prevent it being made use of again, the person so offending shall be liable to a penalty of 10*l*.

THE SCHEDULE

begins with a list of about 600 named powders, pills, essences, tinctures, lozenges, and preparations of every description, including "foreign medicines of all kinds, except drugs," and proceeds as follows:—

And also all other pills, powders, lozenges, tinctures, &c., medicated herbs and waters, chemical and official preparations whatsoever, to be used or applied externally or internally as medicines or medicaments for the prevention, cure, or relief of any disorder or complaint incident to or in anywise affecting the human body, made, prepared, uttered, vended, or exposed to sale by any person whatsoever wherein—

(a) the person, making, preparing, uttering, vending, or exposing to sale the same, hath or claims to have any occult secret or art for the making or preparing the same, or

(b) such person claims to have any exclusive right or title to the making or preparing the same, or

(c) which have at any time heretofore been, now are, or shall hereafter be prepared, uttered, vended, or exposed to sale under the authority of any letters patent under the Great Seal, or

(d) which have at any time heretofore been, now are, or shall hereafter be, by any public notice or advertisement, or by any written or printed papers or handbills, or by any label or words written or printed affixed to or delivered with any packet, box, bottle, &c., containing the same, held out or recommended to the public by the makers, vendors, or proprietors thereof as nostrums or proprietary medicines, or as specifics for, or as beneficial to, the prevention, cure, or relief of any distemper, malady, ailment, disorder, or complaint incident to or in anywise affecting the human body.

The schedule continues as follows:

"SPECIAL EXEMPTIONS,"

the first of which is all drugs named in the book of rates referred to by the Act of Tonnage and Poundage of 12 Charles II., and in another book of rates referred to by the Act 11 Geo. I., c. 7. Secondly, "all . . . drugs . . . uttered or vended entire without any mixture or composition with any other drug or ingredient whatsoever by any surgeon, apothecary, chemist, or druggist," or other person duly qualified as therein specified. Thirdly—and this is the part of the exemptions more especially material in the present case—

All mixtures, compositions, or preparations mixed or compounded with or prepared from medicinal drugs, medicated or chemical preparations, &c., bearing different denominations, or having different properties, qualities, &c., which shall be uttered or vended by any such surgeon, apothecary, chemist or druggist as aforesaid, the different denominations, properties, &c., of which mixtures, &c., are known, admitted, and approved of in the pre-

servation, cure, or relief of any disorder, malady, &c., affecting the human body—and wherein

(1) The person mixing, compounding, preparing, uttering, or vending the same hath not nor claims to have any occult or secret art for the mixing, compounding, &c., the same, nor

(2) Hath nor claims to have any exclusive right or title to the mixing, compounding, &c., of the same, and

(a) Which mixtures, &c., have not been, are not, nor shall hereafter be prepared, uttered, vended, or exposed to sale under the authority of any letters patent under the Great Seal, nor

(b) At any time heretofore have been, now are, or shall hereafter be by any public notice, advertisement, or by any written or printed papers or handbills, or by any labels or words written or printed and affixed to or delivered with any such packet, box, bottle, &c., held out or recommended to the public by the owners, proprietors, makers, compounders, original or first vendors thereof as nostrums or proprietary medicines, or as specifics, or as beneficial for the prevention, cure, or relief of any such distemper, malady, ailment, or complaint as aforesaid.

IT IS FOUND IN THE CASE

that ammoniated tincture of quinine is

(1) A mixture of medicinal drugs bearing different denominations and having different properties.

(2) That the ammoniated tincture of quinine, the subject of the present inquiry, was prepared in accordance with a formula published in the British Pharmacopoeia of 1893, and that the letters B.P. upon the label were intended to indicate that it was so prepared.

(3) That the denominations, properties, qualities, virtues, and efficacies of ammoniated tincture of quinine are known, admitted, and approved of in the prevention, cure, and relief of influenza and colds, and that influenza and colds are ailments affecting the human body.

(4) That the respondent has not, and does not claim to have, any occult secret for, nor any exclusive right or title to, the mixing, compounding, preparing, or vending of ammoniated tincture of quinine.

(5) That it has not been, nor is, prepared or sold under the authority of any letters patent under the Great Seal.

(6) That the respondent is not the originator of ammoniated tincture of quinine. It was first introduced as a medicine several years ago, and is in general use, and in general sold by chemists throughout the country. The ammoniated tincture of quinine, the sale of which gave rise to this case, was bought by the respondent from wholesale chemists who compounded it, and who sold it without any such label as the respondent used, and without any recommendation of any kind.

(7) Except that the label in question was affixed by the respondent, the owners, proprietors, makers, compounders, original or first vendors of the ammoniated tincture of quinine never held it out or recommended it to the public by any public notice or advertisement, or by any written or printed papers or handbills, or by any label or words written or printed and affixed to or delivered with any packet, box, bottle, &c., containing the same, as a nostrum or proprietary medicine, or as a specific, or as beneficial for the prevention, cure, or relief of any distemper, malady, ailment, or complaint incident to, or in any wise affecting the human body; and the persons aforesaid have not, nor claim to have, any more than the respondent himself, any occult secret or art for the mixing, compounding, or preparing the tincture, nor any exclusive right or title to the mixing, compounding, preparing, or vending the same; nor was it ever prepared, uttered, vended, or exposed to sale, under the authority of letters patent under the Great Seal.

Unless, therefore, the respondent by affixing the label in question has brought himself within the description contained in the last portion of the "special exemptions" of the schedule to 52 Geo. III. c. 150, and is, "owner, proprietor, maker, compounder, original or first vendor thereof," the tincture he has sold falls in every respect within the special exemption—the tincture so sold and the bottle containing it, I ought to add. The difficulty is to ascertain who are the

PERSONS MEANT IN THE "SPECIAL EXEMPTION"

by the "owners, proprietors, makers, compounders, original or first vendors thereof"—i.e., of "the mixtures, compositions, or preparations" to which the clause refers—for it is clear that such words as "makers" and "compounders" cannot refer to the immediate antecedent, which includes "bottle," "pot," and "phial," their application to which would be absurd. Great light seems to be thrown upon this question by the words "at any time heretofore, have been, now are, or shall hereafter be held out or recommended to the public as beneficial for curative

purposes." Then it is plain that whoever the owner, proprietor, &c., within the meaning of this part of the section may be, if he once issues an advertisement or affixes a label containing a recommendation of the preparation as a curative efficacy, the subject-matter of such advertisement or recommendation, or, rather, the bottle, &c., containing it, is affected with a perpetual liability to stamp-duty. This consideration alone seems sufficient to show that a retail chemist who buys in the ordinary course of business an article which, until it got into his hands, was within the exemption, cannot be within the designation of the "owners, proprietors," &c., of the preparation. Indeed, the Solicitor-General was driven to the argument that "owner, proprietor," &c., referred to the last antecedent, and meant the owner, &c., of each particular bottle or phial sold. It has been already shown that that application of the phrase would make the passage absurd. It cannot be supposed that the maker of the glass bottle can by any act of his determine its liability or non-liability to duty when containing a substance which he could have no object in puffing, and which the owner of the bottle and the substance could not prevent him from puffing if he were so minded.

Thus far we have dealt only with the very words of the exemption itself. It is desirable, however, to go more deeply into the matter and see whether the view expressed is consistent with and borne out by the rest of the

LEGISLATION ON THE SUBJECT.

We may start with the Act of 42 Geo. III., c. 56, because that Act recited that the earlier Act (25 Geo. III., c. 79) had been much evaded, and repeated not only the former duties, but all powers and authorities contained in that and any subsequent Acts for levying and collecting the same. Section 2 of 42 Geo. III., c. 56, granted *ad-valorem* duties on every packet, box, bottle, &c. (using the same language in that respect as the Act of 52 Geo. III.), containing any drugs, herbs, pills, &c., or other preparation or composition whatsoever used or to be used externally or internally as medicines or medicaments for the prevention, cure, or relief of any disorder affecting the human body.

The duties were the same in amount as those now chargeable. Section 3 [of 42 Geo. III., c. 56] provided that

the rates and duties . . . shall be payable by the owners and proprietors or makers and compounders or original and first vendors of such drugs, &c., or other preparations or compositions as aforesaid, and shall be charged upon and paid in respect of every packet, box, bottle, &c., with any such contents as aforesaid before the same shall be first sold or delivered out of the custody or possession of the owners, proprietors, makers, compounders, or original and first vendors thereof for sale, either wholesale or retail, either for foreign or home consumption, or otherwise, and before the same shall be otherwise uttered or vended, or exposed to sale, or offered or kept ready for sale, and not in bulk, in any shop, house, or other place by any such owner, proprietor, maker, compounder, or original and first vendor aforesaid, or any person on his behalf.

This is still the law. The 4th and 5th sections* contained exceptions closely resembling, if not identical with, those now appearing as "special exemptions," and provided

(Section 4) that nothing in the Act shall extend to charge any drug or drugs named in the two books of rates referred to in the Acts of 12 Chas. II., c. 4, and 11 Geo. I., c. 7, nor any medicinal drug unmixed and sold by a regular surgeon, apothecary, &c.; nor (Section 5) to any mixtures, compositions, &c., compounded with ingredients, bearing different denominations or having different properties, qualities, &c., uttered or sold by any surgeon, apothecary, &c., as aforesaid, the different denominations, properties, &c., of which mixtures, &c., are known and approved as curative, and wherein the person mixing, compounding, &c., the same has not nor claims any occult process or exclusive right or title to mix, &c., and which have not been, are not, nor shall be prepared, uttered, &c., under letters patent under the Great Seal, nor at any time heretofore have been, now are, or shall be by public notice, &c., held out or recommended as curative by the owners, proprietors, makers, compounders, original or first vendors thereof.

It seems impossible to doubt that the owners, proprietors, &c., here designated are the same persons as those mentioned in Section 3 as the persons who are to pay the duties before they put the wares into circulation; and it surely must be

for them to say whether or not they will by advertising it as possessing curative properties at once obtain the advantages of such advertisement and subject the article at once and for all time to

THE DISADVANTAGE OF HAVING TO PAY DUTY.

Sections 8 and 10* of the same Act require persons making, compounding, preparing, uttering, vending, or exposing to sale or keeping ready for sale any drugs, &c., or any packets, boxes, bottles, &c., with any such contents as aforesaid, which are subject to the duties to take out licences, and to procure from the Commissioner of Stamps covers, wrappers, or labels to be affixed to the packets, boxes, &c., in which the dutiable articles are sold.

Section 19,† in order to obviate doubts on the subject, provides that all articles enumerated in a schedule to the Act

shall be dutiable, and all similar articles and also all preparations wherein the person preparing, selling, &c., the same has, or claims, a secret process or exclusive right, or articles prepared, &c., under letters patent, or which heretofore have been, are now, or shall be advertised in any way as curative by "the makers, vendors, or proprietors thereof,"

and the persons uttering or selling the same, shall be charged with the duties imposed in licences. It will be observed that this section, though giving an extensive application to *substances* or *articles* to be charged with the duty, makes no change as to the *persons* who are to pay the duties, and that the incidence so far as relates to persons is still regulated by Section 3. The importance of this remark is emphasised by the fact that the section does enlarge the class of persons required to take out licences.

Seeing that by Section 3 the duties imposed by the Act are to be paid by the "owners and proprietors or makers and compounders or original and first vendors" of the dutiable articles, and that if they are once so advertised by the makers, vendors, and proprietors they become permanently affected with duty, it cannot be doubted that notwithstanding the difference of language, the "makers, vendors, or proprietors" mean the same persons as those designated by the fuller phrase "owners and proprietors or makers and compounders or original and first vendors" of the drugs or preparations.

BY 43 GEO. III., C. 73,

the Act of 42 Geo. III. was amended. By Section 1† an amended and enlarged schedule (like the former schedule, only a list of specific preparations made by the Act specifically liable to duty) was substituted for the former schedule.

By Section 2† it was provided that any person who should receive from any proprietor, compounder, or original or first vendor (a phrase obviously meant to have the same scope as the longer phrase in Section 3 of the Act of 52 Geo. III.), or any agent of such person, any article subject to the duty, for the purpose of selling again, without the proper label affixed, and who should not within ten days either return the article to the person from whom he received it or give information to Commissioners, should be liable to a fine, thus obviously carrying out the idea that the duties were to be paid by the person who first put the article into circulation.

THE 1804 ACT.

The framework of these Acts was altered by the Act of 44 Geo. III., c. 93, which repealed all the duties under the care of the Commissioners of Stamps of every description, but preserved the machinery for incidence and collection. It brought together all such duties in two schedules, A and B, each of which is headed "Stamp-duties." The duties now in question are in Schedule B under the head "medicines," and impose upon every packet, box, bottle, &c., containing any drug, &c., or other preparation or composition used or to be used externally or internally as medicines or medicaments, &c., uttered or vended in Great Britain the same *ad-valorem* duties as before, ending with a duty of 1*l*. when every packet, box, bottle,

* These are in force with verbal amendments.—EDITOR.

† Repealed in 1872.—EDITOR.

‡ In force with verbal amendments.—EDITOR.

* These sections of the 1802 Act were repealed in 1872.—EDITOR.

&c., with its contents shall exceed the value of 50s. It continues with a schedule (within the Schedule B) of some hundreds of specified articles, and collects first all the previous general descriptions of dutiable articles, and then the exceptions under the title of "special exemptions." Except in a few matters of description and arrangement, of no assistance in construing the Acts, it is undistinguishable from the schedule to the amending Act of 52 Geo. III., c. 150, and it is only noticed as showing how and when the legislation imposing the duties took the form of a schedule embodying both incidence and exemptions.

The duties are still payable, under Section 3 of the Act of 42 Geo. III., by the "owners or proprietors or makers or compounders or original or first vendors" of preparations, the obligation of the retail dealer being that if he receives any dutiable article—and it will be dutiable and dutiable for ever, if the original owner of the preparation has once advertised it as possessing remedial qualities—to return it to its vendor or to inform the Commissioners. If, however, the article is compounded of drugs or chemicals as to which there is no secret either of denomination, quality, efficacy, or mode of manufacture—if it is

IN NO SENSE A PROPRIETARY OR PATENT MEDICINE

—if the person who originally introduced it to the public has not, and if no person who has become the owner and proprietor—not of the bottle or box or jar in which the compound is sold, but of the mixture or compound itself, so that it is not the common property of all the world—has never advertised it as a specific, or as possessing remedial properties, and if it is made up or sold by a duly qualified person, it is exempt from duty. In short, the description in Section 3 of the Act of 42 Geo. III. of the persons chargeable with duty, that of persons recommending it by advertisement, label, or other like means, as curative in the portion of the schedule of the Act of 52 Geo. III. which affects it with duty, and the description of the persons by whom it must not have been so advertised if it is to escape duty contained in the "special exemptions," though in somewhat different words, all mean the same thing.

The whole scheme of the Acts appears to be to strike with chargeability medicines imported from abroad and medicines which particular persons can make to the exclusion of others. The long list in the schedule consists of articles of this nature. Where a specific name affords any substantial recommendation and gives any value to the article there is sure to be some person who can prevent other people from using the same name for his compounds. The same may be said of secret preparations. If the secret is valuable it is pretty certain to be in the hands of some individual. So also with proprietary medicines and patent medicines. And as the advertisement or public recommendation as a curative agent is to stamp the article with chargeability, it is reasonable to conclude that the makers, vendors, or proprietors, upon the fact of advertisement or recommendation by whom the future as well as the present chargeability is to depend, must be persons who can exercise a choice as to whether the article shall or shall not be put upon the market with accompaniments or accessories which will make it for ever afterwards liable to duty. The fact that the persons, and the only persons, who are to pay the duties are those by whom the articles shall be first sold, and that they are to pay the duties before the articles are first sold, points strongly in the same direction.

We may add that if we were to adopt the Solicitor-General's argument that the respondent must be considered the "first vendor thereof" because he was the first person who sold the mixture in a shape in which it could be taxable—that is, with a label recommending it—the result would be that the exemption never could take effect at all, for no case could come within it except cases which the taxing enactment did not hit. The article sold by the respondent seems to us to have been sold by a person and under conditions which bring it within the "special exemptions," and this appeal must therefore be dismissed, with costs.

High Court Cases.

SUPER-AÉRATION.

IN the Court of Appeal on April 28 the Master of the Rolls and Lords Justices Stirling and Mathew concluded the

hearing of an appeal by the Imperial and Foreign Investments Corporation (Limited) for judgment or new trial of the action against them by Allison and others tried at the Leeds Assizes before Mr. Justice Grantham and a special jury. The action was brought by a number of gentlemen, claiming 500*l.* paid by them to the defendant company, and damages through the failure of the defendant company to carry through an agreement with Super-Aération (Limited) for the purchase of certain licences relating to the working of aërating machines in the Yorkshire and Durham districts. The claim for damages was abandoned at the trial.

Mr. Scott Fox, K.C., and Mr. A. Roche appeared for the appellants, and Mr. Tindal Atkinson, K.C., and Mr. Longstaffe for the respondents, and after having heard arguments on both sides the Master of the Rolls said he had come to the conclusion that they could not interfere with the findings of the jury. The jury had found that the plaintiffs were not coadventurers with the defendants, but independent contractors. It appeared that the Durham district was part of the territorial scheme which the parties were minded to carry out. It was proved at the trial, there being strong evidence on the part of the plaintiffs that the defendants were not able to get a licence to cover the whole of the agreed district. The jury must be taken to have found that it was not competent for defendants at the time to grant the licence over the whole of the agreed territory. In these circumstances the plaintiffs were not entitled to get their 500*l.* back, there having been a failure of consideration. Defendants had failed to perform the most essential part of their obligation, therefore the verdict and judgment in the Court below could not be impeached.

Lords Justices Stirling and Mathew concurred, and the appeal was dismissed with costs.

SACCHARIN CORPORATION (LIMITED) v. R. WHITE & SONS (LIMITED).

IN the Court of Appeal on Wednesday, April 29, Lords Justices Vaughan Williams, Romer, and Cozens-Hardy had before them the appeal of the plaintiffs in this action from an order of Mr. Justice Farwell. Mr. Cripps, K.C., and Mr. Waller were for the appellants, and Mr. Astbury, K.C., and Mr. Shaw for the respondents.

Mr. Cripps said the real question involved was what was the effect upon the present application of the decision of the Court of Appeal in the case of the Saccharin Corporation v. Wild. In the present case, as in the Wild case, the plaintiffs commenced actions in respect of twenty-three patents, and Mr. Justice Farwell, on the matter coming before him, thought that, in accordance with the decision of the Appeal Court, if the plaintiffs were allowed to proceed upon four patents that would be sufficient. The special point in the present case was that the plaintiffs thought they should be allowed to proceed upon seven patents—three which dealt with the production of sulpho-chloride and four dealing with the conversion of the sulpho-chloride into saccharin. It would be quite easy to commence two actions—one in respect of the three patents and another upon the four; but it would be for the convenience of both parties, and save a great deal of expense, if the actions were either consolidated or all the patents brought into question in one action. In both instances the same considerations would arise and the same expert evidence would be given.

Lord Justice Romer: I suppose, if they were inclined, the defendants could say you must bring two actions?

Mr. Cripps: Unquestionably.

Lord Justice Cozens-Hardy: In the present case they cannot have infringed all seven.

Mr. Cripps: They must have infringed one of three or one of four.

Lord Justice Williams said he had very little sympathy with the defence set up. He had the same sort of feeling with regard to the boy who in the case of one exercise did not know whether it was French or German, and consequently would not do either.

Lord Justice Romer: I suppose the defendants do not admit that they have infringed any of these patents?

Mr. Cripps: I think what they suggest is that it will be a hardship upon them if they have to discuss the question of the validity or invalidity of a large number of patents.

Lord Justice Cozens-Hardy: Are the defendants manufacturers themselves?

Mr. Shaw: No.

Lord Justice Romer: What do the defendants say to six patents—three under each head?

Mr. Shaw: We object to that.

Lord Justice Williams: On what ground?

Mr. Shaw: On the ground of the expense and labour which would be involved.

Lord Justice Williams: What is your real reason?

Mr. Shaw: That is the real reason, and there is absolutely no other.

Lord Justice Williams: Have your clients made any calculations as to the extra expense which would be involved by adding, say, one more patent, and making four into five?

Mr. Shaw: No. It will depend on the question whether there is any connection between the subject-matter of the added patent and the other patents.

Lord Justice Romer: You are going to fight, I understand?

Mr. Shaw: Oh, certainly!

Lord Justice Romer: Then why not give them the additional patent? It will not increase the expense.

Lord Justice Williams: If the plaintiffs were limited to one patent the defendants would be bound to succeed; if the plaintiffs brought the action on two they would have a better chance; and their chances would increase if there were three patents; and so on. Is not that the real reason why you prefer four to five?

Mr. Shaw said that in an action before Mr. Justice Buckley the plaintiffs had chosen four patents, and said that number would answer their purpose. The defendants in that case were the London Essence Company, and it was that company from whom the defendants in the present case had bought. Therefore, if four patents were sufficient in the London Essence case, they ought to be sufficient in the present case.

Lord Justice Williams: What are the defendants?

Mr. Shaw said they were manufacturers of ginger-beer.

Lord Justice Romer said that, seeing the plaintiffs were suing the persons from whom the defendants had bought, he should have thought it would have been more convenient to have allowed the case of the London Essence Company to be finished first. If the plaintiffs succeeded in that action the matter would be ended.

Mr. Cripps said he did not take the same view. The plaintiffs were undoubtedly entitled to bring these actions.

After some further discussion it was arranged that the plaintiffs should be allowed to vary the order of the Court below, and to proceed upon seven patents, and that, in case of any of the patents not being opened or proceeded with, the Judge shall decide whether the costs of the defendants' particulars of objections were reasonably incurred or not, and give a certificate accordingly.

HEMSTEAD v. CLARK.

In the Court of Appeal on Wednesday, April 29, the Master of the Rolls and Lords Justices Stirling and Mathew had before them the case of Hemstead v. Clark, which was an appeal by plaintiff for judgment or new trial of the action heard before Mr. Justice Walton and a common jury in the King's Bench Division. The plaintiff (Alfred J. Hemstead), chemist and druggist, sued Walter George Clark, chemist and druggist, to recover damages for alleged malicious prosecution and false imprisonment. In 1901 plaintiff had charge of a branch business belonging to a company, of which defendant was proprietor, at 3 South Street, Ponder's End. On October 15 a month's notice had been given to plaintiff to terminate his engagement, and on October 20, which was a Sunday, the plaintiff did not open the shop as usual, as he had missed a train. Defendant and his son, who had private keys, entered the place and stayed for some time; and it appeared that on the Monday, when plaintiff returned to business, cash amounting to 8*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.* was missing from a box. Plaintiff was afterwards given into custody for theft and committed for trial, but he was acquitted at the sessions on January 4. In the case heard before Mr. Justice Walton the jury awarded plaintiff 50*l.* damages, and 40*l.* out-of-pocket expenses; but Mr. Justice Walton, after hearing counsel on the legal points, came to

the conclusion that the defendant had reasonable and probable grounds for believing that the plaintiff had embezzled the money in question when he gave him into custody, and he therefore gave judgment for the defendant with costs. Hence the present appeal of the plaintiff, on the ground that the learned Judge was wrong in holding that there was reasonable and probable cause. Mr. Alex. Cairns and Mr. Moyses appeared for the appellant, and Mr. A. C. J. Powell, K.C., and Mr. Waggett for the defendant. At the conclusion of the arguments of counsel for the appellant, the Master of the Rolls gave judgment. He said the only question in the case was whether the learned Judge was wrong as a matter of law in deciding that the defendant had reasonable and probable cause for suspecting that the plaintiff had committed felony. That question certainly was one for the learned Judge. The Master of the Rolls could not see that the learned Judge had contravened any proposition in law in arriving at his decision. Lords Justices Stirling and Mathew concurred, and the appeal was accordingly dismissed with costs.

A KODAK INJUNCTION.

In the Dublin Chancery Division on April 23, before the Vice-Chancellor, the case of Kodak (Limited) v. Mayne was mentioned.

Mr. Brunsell, B.L., for the plaintiffs, said an agreement had been come to between the parties, on the terms that the defendant be perpetually restrained by injunction from selling films or other materials as if they had been manufactured by the plaintiffs, whereas in fact they were not so manufactured, and that the defendant pay back to the plaintiffs any profit that he might have made out of the sale of the materials.

The Vice-Chancellor made the consent a rule of court.

City and County Court Cases.

A SACCHARIN-TRANSACTION.

In the City of London Court, on Friday, April 24, before Judge Lumley Smith, K.C., the Anglo-Continental Chemical-works (Limited), 1 Rangoon Street, E.C., sued Mr. Richard Palk, Broadhempston, near Totnes, Devon, for 15*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.*, the price of saccharin supplied. Mr. T. H. Aldous appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Newson for the defendant. The defendant paid 5*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.* into court, and counterclaimed for 6*l.* 12*s.* It was said that payments which had been made to the plaintiffs had inadvertently not been credited to the defendant. Furthermore, the defendant said that the plaintiffs had not fulfilled their contract with him to supply him with saccharin, and he had been compelled to purchase elsewhere at higher prices. For some of the saccharin which he could only get from the plaintiffs they had charged him prices considerably in advance of those mentioned in the contract. Mr. Newson said the plaintiffs entered into a contract to supply the defendant with 28 lbs. of saccharin at 44*s.* per lb. He took delivery of 21 lbs., and for the rest plaintiffs insisted upon 52*s.* 6*d.* per lb. being paid. Mr. Aldous, for the plaintiffs, said the contract was dated March 23, 1900. If the defendant had demanded delivery of the 28 lbs. during a reasonable time, he would have had it at the contract-price of 44*s.* As the contract could not go on for all time, the plaintiffs had held that it expired twelve months after the date when it was made. That was in accordance with the custom of the trade. The defendant did not take the stipulated quantity within the twelve months, and when he ordered another 7 lbs. outside the twelve months they told him it was not within the contract. The contract stated "Cash before delivery if required," but the defendant did not comply with that. Mr. Newson submitted that the contract did not expire within twelve months, or indeed in any time. It was not within the power of the plaintiffs to impose a term which the contract did not contain. Judge Lumley Smith: Do you say it goes on for years? Mr. Newson: Until they give notice. The defendant in his evidence said that when he signed the contract it was distinctly understood that he would not be bound to take 28 lbs. during twelve months. Judge Lumley Smith said it was a rubbishy dispute, and gave judgment for the plaintiffs for 6*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.* and costs.

WOKING MINERAL-WATER COMPANY.

IN the Mayor's Court on Thursday, April 23, Mr. Bosanquet, K.C. (the Common Serjeant), and a jury heard evidence in seven actions against Mr. Stanley Lambert by trade-creditors of the Woking Mineral-water Company, to recover amounts due to them for goods supplied. Mr. C. C. Scott (instructed by Messrs. C. J. Smith & Hudson, solicitors, 6 Mincing Lane, E.C.) said Messrs. H. W. Gloster & Sons, the plaintiffs in the first case heard, were produce-merchants, and their claim (5*l.* 10*s.*) was for goods supplied to the company between November and December, 1900. There was no dispute as regarded the amount owing by the company, the only question being whether the defendant was liable for the debt. Some time before September, 1899, one Sanderson carried on business at Woking as a manufacturer of mineral waters. In September he fell in with Mr. Stanley Lambert, an accountant, and as the result of their meeting it was considered advisable to form the business into a limited-liability company. Mr. Lambert associated himself with Sanderson in the carrying-on of the business. They first opened an account at the Capital and Counties Bank at Woking in the name of the Woking Mineral-water Company. Directions were given that all cheques of the business were to be endorsed, with a rubber stamp, "The Woking Mineral-water Company," and to be signed by F. A. Sanderson and Stanley Lambert. That was the regular course pursued from September, 1899, to March, 1901. In the course of correspondence with the bank-manager at Woking the defendant wrote that he was acting as trustee for a limited company to be formed to carry on the business. The plaintiffs had had previous dealings with Sanderson, but from September they received cheques from the Woking Mineral-water Company in the joint names, and they looked upon the defendant as one of the partners carrying on the business. In December, 1900, the defendant appeared to have formed the business into a company. The defendant, notwithstanding the documents in the case, wished them to believe that the business was being carried on by one proprietor—Mr. Sanderson. The goods now sued for were supplied by the plaintiffs in the spring of 1901. Sanderson afterwards became bankrupt, and the question was raised as to the position of defendant. A previous action had been brought against the defendant. The plaintiffs wrote the defendant, asking him whether he was prepared to abide by the result of that case; but, no satisfactory answer being given, this action had to be brought.

Mr. J. C. Gloster, a member of plaintiffs' firm, gave evidence supporting this statement, as did also Mr. Charles Parker White, manager of the Capital and Counties Bank (Limited), Woking, and Mr. Frederick Dixon, of Messrs. Oscar Berry & Co., chartered accountants, Monument Square, E.C.

In the result, a verdict was entered for the plaintiffs, with costs. As the case involved questions of law, the Common Serjeant made a special order for costs on the higher scale. Leave to appeal was refused.

Similar verdicts were also given in the actions by Messrs. Price, Sons & Co., Bristol, for goods to the value of 41*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.*; Messrs. Thomas & Co., of Neville Street, Leeds, for 32*l.* 10*s.*; William Hay (Limited), of Hull and London, 39*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*; Carbonic-acid Gas Company, Clapton, 7*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*; Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., London, 14*l.* 8*s.* 7*d.*; and W. & H. Gidden, London, 7*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*—with costs in each case.

ROOMS OVER THE SHOP.

AT the Bloomsbury County Court, on April 2, Henry Squire (*i.e.* Mr. C. C. Reece), chemist, 61 Goodge Street, Tottenham Court Road, sued a Mrs. Murray, of Leyton Road, E., for 1*l.* 5*s.*, three weeks' rent of rooms above one of his branches. Replying to Judge Bacon, plaintiff said he had eleven branches, and that the lady took the rooms. Defendant denied that she took the rooms from him; it was from his manager. In reply to the Judge, defendant said her husband had done no work for three years. Mr. Squire turned out his former manager, and as the new manager wanted the rooms he asked her to get out in three weeks. He promised if she would do so that he would give her the last week's rent as a present. She intended going, but her children contracted measles, and Mr. Squire came and tried to remove the furniture. She had to remove the children

into fresh rooms in spite of their condition. As defendant had no witness with her, the Judge found for plaintiff for 1*l.* 5*s.*, defendant to pay 4*s.* a month, plaintiff remarking that she could easily pay all at once as she had eight children working.

HUSBAND'S LIABILITY.

IN the Belfast Recorder's Court on April 23, before Recorder Fitzgibbon, Mr. John B. Robinson, pharmaceutical chemist, Duncannon Street, Belfast, sued Jacob W. Lester, Dock Building Works, Millwater Road, Belfast, to recover 7*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.*, the price of medicines and toilet-requisites. It appeared that Mrs. Lester had ordered the articles, and that the defendant did not hold himself responsible for any credit given his wife, which fact he had advertised in the newspapers, as well as himself cautioning the plaintiff. The Recorder granted a decree for 3*l.* 3*s.*

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

LINSEED-MEAL.

AT the Kildysart Petty Sessions, co. Clare, John Meehan was summoned for selling linseed-meal which contained an insufficient quantity of oil. The certificate of Sir Charles Cameron, analyst, showed that the sample of linseed-meal only contained 7.8 per cent. of oil, whereas the normal quantity was 30 per cent. The defendant said he purchased the article as linseed-meal, and he produced the invoice from the wholesale dealer to prove this fact. The Magistrates dismissed the summons. Similar summonses against J. O'Dea and M. McCailby were also dismissed.

"LIQUEURS."

At Liverpool, on April 23, Patrick McCluskey, described as a manufacturing chemist, carrying on business at 71 Shaw's Alley, was summoned for selling brandy, rum, and gin not of the nature, quality, and substance demanded. Mr. W. Trubshaw, who prosecuted, stated that the case came to the knowledge of the public-health department through an advertisement in a Liverpool newspaper offering "1,000 bottles Jamaica liqueur rum, Cognac brandy, Holland's gin, reputed quarts, 1*s.* each; post free, 1*s.* 6*d.* Santa Company, 71 Shaw's Alley." An inspector purchased one bottle each of liqueur brandy, liqueur rum, and holland's gin. On the bottle supposed to contain rum there was a label marked "Liqueur rum, non-excisable." The analyst's report was to the effect that it was made of coloured and flavoured syrup, and had 6 gr. of salicylic acid per pint, as a preservative. In regard to the gin, the bottle resembled that in which holland's gin is generally sold. Mr. Rudd, for the defence, contended there was no infringement, as the purchaser was told that the bottle did not contain genuine spirits. In that event the inspectors knew they were not getting the genuine article. The Magistrate (Mr. Kinghorn) agreed that no offence had been committed, because the defendant had previously told his customers about the contents of the bottles. The case was accordingly withdrawn.

LINIMENT OF SOAP.

THE case of the Islington Borough Council *v.* Boots Cash Chemists (Limited), in which the defendants were convicted for selling at one of their shops, 167 Upper Street, Islington, liniment of soap, which contained methylated alcohol in substitution for alcohol (*spiritus rectificatus*), again came before the Court on April 23. It will be remembered that Mr. D'Eyncourt convicted the defendants last September, and refused to hear evidence of commercial standard. On appeal, the High Court referred the case back to Mr. D'Eyncourt, requesting him to hear evidence of commercial standard. Mr. Bramall appeared for the Islington Borough Council, and Mr. F. W. Beck represented the defendants.

Mr. Beck said he proposed to submit evidence to prove that there was a commercial standard of liniment of soap different from that prescribed by the British Pharmacopœia.

Mr. D'Eyncourt: I have to decide whether there is such a thing as a commercial standard.
Mr. Beck: Precisely. My friend's case will be that *prima facie* the British Pharmacopœia sets up a standard; but it is for the defendants to show that there is an article quite distinct from that prescribed by the Pharmacopœia.

Mr. D'Eyncourt: Such as sherry.

Mr. Beck: Quite so. There is an article known as liniment of soap throughout the trade, which is distinct from the article prescribed by the Pharmacopœia. I say it is so well known in the trade that a person applying for an article known as soap-liniment expects to have an article made with methylated spirit. Of course, there is the important element of price, and then we come back to the basis of these proceedings—that there is no sale to the prejudice of the purchaser.

Mr. D'Eyncourt fixed a day for the hearing of evidence as to commercial standard.

Bankruptcies and Failures.

THE COMPANIES ACTS, 1862 TO 1890.

Re JOHN PARKER (LIMITED), 30 Gallowgate, Newcastle-on-Tyne. The following are creditors:—

	£	s.	d.
Barrett & Eilers (Limited), London	17	11	0
Carbonic-acid Gas Company, Newcastle-on-Tyne	45	17	6
Clayton & Jowett (Limited), Liverpool	139	4	5
Duckworth & Co., Manchester	77	5	2
Foxon, Haggie & Co. (Limited), Sheffield	26	12	6
Riley Manufacturing Company (Limited), London	545	14	7
Stevenson & Howell (Limited), London	20	11	9

Re REGINALD BETTS, lately trading as a Chemist and Druggist at Framlingham.—The trustee announces that as a result of the realisation of the estate, he will be enabled to pay to the unsecured creditors a first and final dividend of 4s. 9d. in the pound.

Gazette.

Partnerships Dissolved.

Rimell, T., and Menzies, J. M., Long Sutton, Lincolnshire, under the style of Drs. Rimell & Menzies, general medical practitioners.

Vince, J., and Barker, J. F., under the style of Vince & Barker, Lancaster, chemists, &c.

The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

RECEIVING ORDER.

Benthall, Albert, Tavistock Square, W.C., physician.

ADJUDICATION.

Sharman, Richard Pechey, Hanwell, Middlesex, physician.

Scotch Notices.

FRANK D. YOUNG, sometime chemist, West Port, Arbroath, now residing at 125 Perth Road, Dundee, will apply for discharge. Agents, Brodie & Buchan, Dundee, solicitors.

NORTH BRITISH CYANIDE COMPANY (LIMITED).—A petition having been presented to the Court of Session, at the instance of the company and liquidator, praying the Court to order that the voluntary winding-up be continued, but subject to the supervision of the Court, an interlocutor has been pronounced, dated April 14, allowing answers within eight days after intimation. Agents, Clark & Macdonald, Edinburgh, S.S.C.

New Companies & Company News.

J. & J. HASLETT (LIMITED).—Registered in Dublin. Objects: To take over the business of Messrs. J. & J. Haslett, druggists, &c., 18 and 20 North Street, Belfast. The nominal capital is 32,000*l.*, divided into 3,200 shares of 10*l.* The first directors are Sir James H. Haslett, M.P., Mr. James Horner Haslett, and Mr. James Ross Haslett. The signatories to the memorandum of association are: Messrs. James Horner Haslett, 18 and 20 North Street, Belfast; John Wilson Haslett, 2 Belgravia, Belfast, merchant; James Horner Haslett, 35 Malone Avenue, Belfast, chemist; James Ross Haslett, 1 Princess Gardens, Belfast; Henry Haslett, 92 Limestone Road, Belfast; Wm. Ed. Wilson,

Druggist; and Alice A. C. Haslett, spinster. Registered office, 18 and 20 North Street, Belfast.

BRITISH SEAMLESS RUBBER COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital, 1,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business of manufacturers of indiarubber goods, suspensory bandages, and similar articles now carried on by Frances E. Lewin, of Junction Street, Bidder Street, Canning Town, as the "British Seamless Rubber Company," and to carry on the same and the business of manufacturers of and dealers in gelatine capsules, surgical appliances, chemists and druggists' sundries, &c. The first subscribers are: W. Latte, 21 Spring Street, Hyde Park, W., printseller; M. Lewin, Junction Street, Canning Town, rubber manufacturer's manager; Mrs. F. E. Lewin, 63 Cavendish Road, Brondesbury, N.W.; Miss E. M. Morland, 3 Maygood Street, Barnsbury, N.; Miss S. A. Unwin, 5 Ship Street, Canning Town, E.; Miss A. R. Elliott, 50 South Street, New North Road, N.; and E. Mezler, 109 Euston Road, N.W., picture dealer.

F. PITT-LANCASTER (LIMITED).—Capital 1,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers of, and dealers in, artificial teeth and dental appliances, materials, apparatus, and instruments, chemists, druggists, opticians, dry-salters, oil and colour men, &c. The first subscribers are: F. Pitt-Lancaster, 121 Radnor Street, Hulme, Manchester, artificial-teeth manufacturer; E. Jackson, 58 Hullard Street, Old Trafford, Manchester, mechanic; H. Kelly, 179 Radnor Street, Hulme, Manchester, tobacconist; G. Douglas, 9 Bowker Street, Higher Broughton, Manchester, dentist's assistant; Mary E. Littlehales, 257 Brearley Street, Birmingham, enamel-manufacturer; H. Mock, 13 Queen's Crescent, Exeter, fish-merchant; H. F. J. Mock, Almafie House, Topsham, surveyor; and Mrs. M. A. Mock, Isca, Hillscourt, Exeter. No initial public issue. The number of directors is not to be less than three nor more than five; the first are F. Pitt-Lancaster (managing director), E. Jackson, and H. Kelly; remuneration of F. Pitt-Lancaster, 156*l.* per annum, in addition to any remuneration as ordinary director (latter to be fixed by the company).

CYANIDE MANUFACTURING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital 30,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To adopt an agreement with H. C. Wolterreck, and to carry on the business of manufacturers of hydrocyanic acid, cyanogen compounds, and cyanides, including those of potash and soda, and all materials used in such manufacture, including ammonia and compounds and salts of ammonia, carbonic-oxide and gaseous and volatile compounds of carbon, water and producer gas, coal-gas, alkalies and alkaline-carbonates, general chemical manufacturers, &c. The first subscribers are: H. C. Wolterreck, 3 Edinburgh Mansions, Howick Place, Victoria Street, S.W., consulting chemist; F. T. Eggers, 11 Portland Place, W., gentleman; P. A. Potons, 18 Seymour Gardens, Twickenham, clerk; L. G. Romer, 94 Lavender Grove, N.E., clerk; H. R. Nash, La Quinta, Grove Park, Kent, clerk; L. H. Lepingwell, 312 Romford Road, Forest Gate, clerk; and L. E. Lawton, 19 Sach Road, Upper Clapton, N.E., clerk. No initial public issue. The subscribers are to appoint the first directors; qualification, 100*l.* Remuneration, 100*l.* each per annum, and 50*l.* extra for the chairman. Registered office, 20 Copthall Avenue, E.C.

SALE OF SHARES.—At Leeds, on April 28, 1*l.* six per cent. preference shares (fully paid) in Taylor's Drug Stores (Limited) realised 21*s.* 6*d.* each.

WILLIAMS PURE DRUG COMPANY (LIMITED).—It was resolved on April 3 that this company, which has its headquarters at 8 High Street, Ponder's End, N., should be wound up. Mr. R. G. Lewis, chemist and druggist, Enfield, is the liquidator.

CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY OF SOUTH AFRICA (LIMITED).—Mr. Justice Buckley, in the Chancery Division on April 25, gave his decision on a petition presented by two shareholders for the winding-up of the company, which was incorporated in 1902, with a nominal capital of 100,000*l.*, in 99,900 ordinary and 100 founders' shares. His Lordship, finding that a substantial majority of the shareholders were in favour of the winding-up, made the usual compulsory order.

SINGLETON & COLE (LIMITED).—The report for the year ended January 31 states that during the year there has been purchased the property and business of Messrs. Goldberg & Son (Limited), Liverpool, which, it is believed, will be a valuable addition to the existing distributing depôts in Birmingham, Leeds, Wolverhampton, Walsall, and Shrewsbury. The net profits for 1902, after making payment of interest on debentures and provision for bad and doubtful debts and depreciation, amount to 7,433*l.* This, added to the balance brought forward from last year, makes a total

of 11,019*l*. An interim dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum for the first six months was paid in September last, and the directors now recommend a dividend for the second six months at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, leaving a balance of 3,819*l*. to be carried forward.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT COMPANY (LIMITED).—The Board have decided to issue the remaining 50,000 5-per-cent. cumulative preference shares of 5*l*. each, 250,000*l*., which amount at present is held as unissued capital of the company. It is intended to offer these 50,000 shares at par to the proprietors of ordinary shares registered on June 30 next, and to holders of share warrants to bearer on that date in proportion to their holdings—i.e., two preference shares for every ordinary share of 20*l*. The present quotation of the company's preference shares is 5½*l*. to 6½*l*. They have also decided to recommend that the present ordinary shares of 20*l*. be subdivided into four ordinary shares of 5*l*. each. The directors consider it to be in the interest of the shareholders that the ordinary shares should be made more easily marketable.

PROFESSIONAL AND CIVIL SERVICE SUPPLY ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—The annual general meeting of the Association was held on April 28 in Edinburgh, Mr. William Traquair, W.S., presiding. The annual report recommended that the profit for the year, 3,307*l*. 8*s*. 6*d*., should be applied in payment of a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum on the members' capital, 1,850*l*. 8*s*.; in writing off the amount expended on fixed stock during the year, 442*l*. 1*s*. 4*d*.; in writing off balance of cost of alterations on the Association's premises prior to January 31, 1902, 485*l*. 4*s*. 2*d*.; and in writing off amount expended on alterations during the year, 266*l*. 5*s*. 6*d*.; leaving a balance of 263*l*. 9*s*. 6*d*., which will be added to the balance at the credit of profit-and-loss account at January 31, 1902—13,171*l*. 5*s*.—and carried forward. The report was unanimously approved of.

DR. TIBBLES' VI-COCOA (LIMITED).—The general meeting of shareholders took place on April 29, Mr. Thomas Smith (Chairman of the company) presiding. In moving the adoption of the report and balance-sheet the Chairman referred to the disastrous fire that had occurred at the company's works at Watford in February last. This had caused delay and disturbance to the chocolate business, and it had been thought best by the directors and accountants to draw up the balance-sheet showing nine months' trading only on chocolate, but twelve months on all other branches of the business. Upon that basis the year's trading compares favourably with the complete year ending February, 1902, the total net profit for the year ending February, 1903 (subject to the nine months' trading for chocolate), being 29,962*l*. 10*s*. 7*d*., against 30,271*l*. 6*s*. 4*d*. for the complete year ending February, 1902. This, with the balance brought forward from the last balance-sheet, 5,862*l*. 12*s*. 6*d*., gives a net available balance for appropriation for the year ending February, 1903, of 35,025*l*. 3*s*. 1*d*., against 31,300*l*. 2*s*. 6*d*. the previous year. After making provision for the 6 per cent. per annum dividend on preference shares, which absorbs 12,000*l*., and 1,250*l*. for directors' fees, the balance remaining is 21,775*l*. 3*s*. 1*d*., against 17,862*l*. 12*s*. 6*d*., available for dividend last year. The directors, in view of the inevitable loss through the fire, propose only to set aside 8,000*l*., being 4 per cent. per annum on the 200,000 ordinary shares, leaving 13,775*l*. 3*s*. 1*d*. to be carried forward. After some discussion the motion was carried unanimously.

Trade Notes.

WOODCOCK'S AMMONIA-FOAM has been purchased by Messrs. Ayrton & Saunders, 34 Hanover Street, Liverpool, who will in future supply it.

BRAND'S ESSENCES.—From May 1 the following minimum retail prices of Messrs. Brand & Co.'s preparations will be adopted by the leading stores: Essence of beef, small, 1*s*. 3*d*.; large, 2*s*. 5*d*.; essence of chicken, small, 1*s*. 11*d*.; large, 3*s*. 8*d*.

MESSRS. LESLIE MARTYN (LIMITED), 34 Dalston Lane, N.E., makers of Blanchard's quinine pessaries, inform us that they have been awarded a gold medal at the International Exposition of Alimentation and Hygiene recently held in Paris.

BRUSHES.—Messrs. Crowden & Garrod, 62 Southwark Street, S.E., send us a copy of a new brush-list for chemists which has just been issued. All kinds of brushes are figured and priced, as well as an assortment of chemists' sundries, such as toilet-requisites and thermometers.

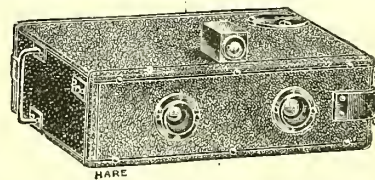
MESSRS. BURROUGHS WELLCOME & Co. have added another hypodermic tablet of strychnine sulphate to their tabloid list. There are now five strengths of this tablet, ranging from gr. $\frac{1}{30}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{150}$, and we are informed that accuracy of dosage is assured without possibility of error.

MATERIA-MEDICA CABINET.—Our attention has been directed to the excellent collection of materia-medica specimens which Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co., Queen Victoria Street, E.C., put up for pharmaceutical and medical schools. The cabinet, of polished wood and solidly constructed, has four drawers, and contains 288 specimens. Each specimen is contained in a tin box, the lid of which is provided with a window, so that the contents can be readily seen and not unnecessarily handled. The boxes are numbered, and by referring to an index the names, common and botanical, of the drug are found. The collection is of great use to students, and local chemists' associations might well provide their headquarters with one of the cabinets for use of the junior members. The collection costs 5*l*.

THE "R.E.P. BOOK" is the name of the new work which Messrs. Elliman, Sons & Co., of Slough, are bringing out. They invite all our subscribers to send them a request for a specimen copy of the work. We had a conversation with Mr. Elliman recently regarding the book, which has been written under his supervision by a consulting surgeon, and it is a remarkable exposition of the muscular development of the human body, besides a practical illustration of the methods by which friction or massage with such an application as the Universal Embrocation is beneficial in relieving and removing disorders of the frame. The book is to be exquisitely illustrated, and as it is to be obtainable by the public from Messrs. Elliman on the coupon-system it will be decidedly to the advantage of chemists to avail themselves of the opportunity of the advance copy which the firm offer to them.

STEREOSCOPIC PHOTOGRAPHY.—We have recently had an opportunity of examining Smyth's stereo hand-camera, which Messrs. George

Houghton & Son (Limited), 88 and 89 High Holborn, W.C., have placed on the market. The camera is made for use with either plates or roll-films, and is



one of the largest and most compact stereoscopic cameras we have ever seen. The stereo for plates sells at 42*s*., whilst the roll-film variety is priced at 21*s*. The examples of work which we have seen show that the lenses, although only singlets, are capable of turning out crisp and sharp negatives. It should be noted that a suitable stereoscope for viewing the pictures is included in the price of each camera.

THE CITY DIRECTORY.—The thirty-third annual issue of the *City of London Directory*, just issued, is an invaluable book of reference for business men. Its handsome binding encloses 1,193 pages of useful information for all doing business with firms within the sacred square mile—and there are few who do not. The directory is divided into ten sections, dealing in detail with officialdom, education, livery companies, streets, individuals, trades, public companies, public buildings, biographies of Corporation officers, and street-improvements. The last-named are indicated in a large coloured map, which is by no means the least useful part of the Directory. The alterations in the streets of the City during the past year are indicated, and the demolition of such historic sites as Newgate and Christ's Hospital, now going on, is noted. The boundaries of the wards and parishes are marked, the former being clearly indicated in colour. The Directory is published by Messrs. W. H. & L. Collingridge, 143 Aldersgate Street, E.C., at 12*s*. 6*d*.

Personalities.

MR. W. R. KERMATH, chemist and druggist, has been elected a member of the St. Andrews School Board.

MR. J. C. ARNFIELD, pharmaceutical chemist, of 7 Lower Hill Gate, Stockport, has been elected Vice-President of the Stockport Tradesmen's Association.

MR. L. R. DALGLEISH, chemist and druggist, Huntingdon, was presented with a handsome clock by the brethren of Socrates (No. 373) Lodge of Freemasons on the occasion of his marriage.

MR. WILLIAM CHATTAWAY, F.I.C., pharmaceutical chemist, of the Apothecaries' Hall, is spoken of as the successor to Professor Attfeld in writing the digest of criticisms of the British Pharmacopoeia.

MR. W. HOLE (who has represented Messrs. Gilbertson & Sons, of London, for twenty-five years in the West of England and South Wales) will continue to call upon his old friends in future and carry samples of Gilbertson's and Ayrtton & Saunders's goods.

MR. J. A. BUTLER, of the firm of T. E. Butler, Son & Co., chemists, Town Hall Lane, Leicester, has been a member of the Leicester Board of Guardians for nearly six years. During that time he has been Chairman of the House Committee and of the Cottage Homes. This year Mr. Butler is Chairman of the Finance Committee.

MR. HENRY V. EDWARDS, son of Mr. R. S. Edwards, chemist and druggist, Redruth, has left the drug-trade and taken a house at St. Mawes, near Falmouth, which he is opening as a private consumption sanatorium. Mr. Edwards, unfortunately, has weak lungs himself, and, in consequence, has personal experience of the open-air treatment.

MRS. FARNWORTH, of Blackburn, has received so many kind letters of condolence and sympathy from public bodies, societies, and friends, that she is quite unable to acknowledge their receipt individually. She wishes to express her grateful appreciation and thanks to all for the universal kindness and sympathy which have, in so emphatic a manner, been extended to her in her great sorrow.

WE had a call from Mr. Charles Kerr, pharmaceutical chemist, Dundee, on his return from Egypt and the Holy Land. Mr. Kerr has had an enjoyable time, and has picked up a great deal of interesting information regarding the practice of pharmacy in Italy, Egypt, and Syria, from which we hope to draw. He should be able next winter to give his Forfarshire *confrères* a good lantern-lecture on the trip.

ON April 27, Mr. E. W. Griggs, chemist, Haverhill, was presented with a green onyx clock, two five-light candelabra, and an illuminated address and album by his fellow-churchmen at St. Mary's, Haverhill, in recognition of his valuable services as parish warden for the past twenty-five years. Mr. Griggs has been Chairman of the Haverhill School Board for some years.

MR. F. W. BECK (of Neve, Beck & Kirby, solicitors to the Chemists' Defence Association) has just returned from a health trip in South Africa. Mr. Beck has been interviewed by a representative of the *Bedfordshire Advertiser*, to whom he gave his impressions of the country. In the course of his remarks, as published in that paper, Mr. Beck says the Customs Conference, recently held at Bloemfontein, should greatly help the development of the country. Cape Town is now the principal forwarding centre for the whole of South Africa, but the harbour accommodation is quite inadequate. The Harbour Commissioners are, moreover, pursuing the shortsighted policy of putting new charges upon imported goods, thus rendering the importation of manufactured articles much more expensive than it has hitherto been. Mr. Beck was enthusiastic regarding the climate of South Africa. The country is a perfect Paradise for consumptives, he said, or for anyone suffering from any form of chest complaint. Large numbers go out every week, but unfortunately many do so without first taking proper advice as to the districts most suitable for their complaint. The highlands round Majesfontein and Beaufort West are probably most beneficial, but invalids should first consult competent specialists at home, and again take advice from local medical men on arriving in the Colony.

MR. CYRIL HERBERT KIRBY (of Messrs. Neve, Beck & Kirby, 21 Lime Street, E.C.), who argued the case of *Farmer v. Glyn-Jones* in the Thames Police Court before Mr. Dickinson, and on behalf of his firm conducted the proceedings on appeal to the King's Bench Division of the High Court, is a son of the late Rev. Canon Kirby, Vicar of Haverthwaite, North Lancs, at which place he was born on June 16, 1870. He was articled to a firm of solicitors at Ulverstone in 1886, but spent the last year of his articles in London. In November, 1891, he passed the solicitors' final examination in honours, and in the same year was admitted a solicitor. In 1894 he joined Messrs. Neve & Beck's staff, and was admitted a partner in 1900. Since the birth of county councils local authorities have vigilantly administered the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, and but few of the *causæ clare* have gone to trial without the assistance of Messrs. Neve, Beck & Kirby. This appears



MR. C. H. KIRBY.

to have brought about a division of the firm's forces—Mr. Beck, who has more than a passing acquaintance with pharmacy, having latterly passed over the legal work of the Chemists' Defence Association to his young partner; and the manner in which Mr. Kirby has identified himself with pharmaceutical interests, and especially the intricacies of the Medicine-stamp Acts, is known to most of our readers at home. For six years Mr. Kirby has held office in the United Law Society; last year he was elected Vice-Chairman, and this year he proceeded to the chair. He has also found time for occasional articles upon commercial law in trade and legal journals, and in 1900, upon the passing of the Companies Act, 1900, he published a brochure upon the Act showing its new provisions and its alteration of previous statutes. No one can watch Mr. Kirby at his work as an advocate or as solicitor without being struck with his exact legal knowledge and scientific appreciation of law and its application. Outside legal matters he has found recreation on the river and in the field. He knows the Thames thoroughly, and at one time was a vigorous "wet-bob," as shown by the fact that in 1897 he made the return journey from Richmond to Cricklade in a single sculler. Again in 1899 he made the same journey downstream in a punt. Mr. Kirby finds recreation now in hockey, and plays full-back for the Orpington Hockey Club.

Births.

MCKERLIE.—On April 22, at 9 New Street, Thornhill, the wife of John McKerlie, chemist and druggist, of a son.

RATLEY.—On April 26, at Stanstead, Telford Avenue, Streatham Hill, S.W., the wife of Arthur Brymer Ratley, of a daughter.

Marriages.

DALGLEISH—WRIGHT.—At the Parish Church, Cate Burton, on April 13, by the Rev. J. R. Elliott, M.A., Luther Rous Dalgleish, chemist and druggist, Huntingdon, to Emmie, second daughter of Mr. George Wright, Prospect House, Cate Burton, Lincolnshire.

DUFFIN—HUBBLE.—At Kensington Congregational Church on April 21, by the Rev. Silvester Horne, Charles William Duffin, pharmaceutical chemist, Wakefield, to Esther, third daughter of Mr. Stephen J. Hubble, 61 Castelnau, Barnes.

EVANS—LANGHORNE.—On April 16, at St. Peter's Church, Eastbourne, by the Rev. L. R. Paterson, Vicar of Ranworth, Norwich, assisted by the Rev. Hampden Jameson and the Rev. Edward Allen, John Nevett, younger son of Edward Evans, of Spital Old Hall, Cheshire, and Ethel Louise Gladstone, youngest daughter of the late Alexander Grant Smith Langhorne.

GAMBLE—COLE.—On April 23, at St. Mark's Church, Surbiton, by the Rev. Arthur Gamble, Vicar of Bradbourne, Derbyshire, uncle of the bridegroom, assisted by the Venerable Archdeacon Burney, Vicar of the parish, and the Rev. F. de Q. Marsh, David, eldest son of J. C. Gamble, F.C.S., of Haresfinch, St. Helens, Lancashire, to Eveline Frances Josephine, second daughter of the late Rev. Arthur R. Cole and Mrs. Arthur R. Cole, of Mona House, Surbiton.

HURN—LINCOLN.—At Holy Trinity Church, South Heigham, Norwich, on April 27, by the Rev. John Callis, William Henry Hurn, chemist and druggist, Norwich, to Cecilia, only child of Mr. Nathaniel Lincoln, chemist, Norwich.

KEENAN—KELSCH.—At Brooklyn Borough, New York, on April 14, Mr. Thomas John Keenan, Associate Editor of the *American Druggist* (formerly of Dundee, N.B.), to Miss Caroline Louise Kelsch. [At home, 1339 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, after May 1.]

PATTERSON—SCOTT.—At Whitley Bay Presbyterian Church on April 22, by the Rev. J. Cochrane, M.A., assisted by the Rev. T. Wardrope, of Hirst, Ashington, George Rae Patterson, chemist and druggist, Hirst, late of Hexham, to Jane (Jeannie) Scott.

Deaths.

BLUNT.—On April 20, at his residence, "Glenthorne," Houghton Road, Birchfields, Mr. W. H. Blunt, chemist and druggist, senior partner of the firm of W. H. Blunt & Son, wholesale druggists, 70 Snow Hill, Birmingham. Aged 64.

Mr. Blunt was a Northamptonshire man. He went to Birmingham about thirty-three years ago, and succeeded in building up a large wholesale business. He took an active part in Freemasonry, being a Past Master of the Stoneleigh Lodge (No. 735), Coventry; was for some time Director of Ceremonies of the Machen Lodge, and also a Past Provincial Grand Officer of Warwickshire. He was an officer of the Elkington Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, which he had to resign on account of ill-health. He had held every office in the National Association of Medical Herbalists, and was treasurer of the society at the



time of his death. The funeral took place at Warstone Lane Cemetery on April 25, and was numerously attended by deputations from the various Masonic bodies and other societies with which Mr. Blunt was connected.

GEORGE.—On March 2, at Sydney Road, Brunswick, Victoria, Mr. Joseph George, chemist. Aged 73. Mr. George was born at Peabworth, Gloucestershire, England, and went to Australia in 1852, opening a business at Brunswick in 1853, which he continued till his death. He was President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia from 1891 to 1896, and during his term of office the present building of the College of Pharmacy at Melbourne was erected. Mr. George took great interest in public affairs, having been Mayor of Brunswick; he also filled the position of postmaster and registrar of births and deaths for many years.

HATRICK.—On April 27, at Edinburgh, of pneumonia, Ralph Maynard, third son of Mr. James L. Hatrick, London. Aged 22.

JONES.—At Medical Hall, Connah's Quay, Flintshire, on April 25, Mr. Kenrick Lloyd Jones, chemist and druggist, after a short but severe illness. Aged 60 years. Mr. Jones

had been in business about thirty-five years, the last thirty years in Connah's Quay.

JOHNSON.—At 94 Howard Street, Salford, on April 21, Mr. William Henry Johnson, chemist and druggist. Aged 64.

KERR.—At 165 Drake Street, Rochdale, on April 20, Mr. William Kerr, chemist and druggist. Aged 70. Mr. Kerr was a native of Rochdale, and for many years carried on business at the bottom of Drake Street, Rochdale. He retired seventeen or eighteen years ago. He was one of the best known and most highly respected of Rochdale's citizens. Honest and straightforward, both in speech and action, and a very companionable man, he made many friends. Politically he was a very advanced Radical, and in years gone by took an active share in party work. He was one of the original members of the Rochdale and District Reform Club, and was elected a vice-president two years ago. He had attended Trinity Presbyterian Church ever since it was built, and was on the committee of management. He was formerly Chairman of the Rochdale Market Company, and remained a director of the company till his death. A widow, a son (Dr. Kerr), and a daughter survive him. The funeral took place at Rochdale Cemetery on April 24.

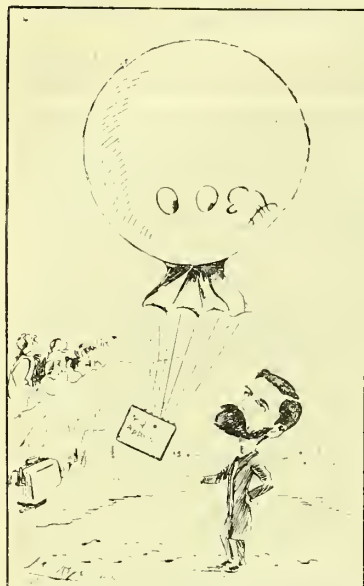
MENHINICK.—On April 27, at 6 Mount Pleasant Terrace, Plymouth, Mr. Charles Henry Foott Menhinick, chemist and druggist. Aged 40.

ROBINSON.—Suddenly, at Lancaster, on April 27, Alderman Benjamin Robinson, J.P., pharmaceutical chemist, Salford. Aged 73. Mr. Robinson was born at Kellet, Lancashire, where his father was a maltster. He was educated at Bolton-le-Sands Grammar School, and at the age of 16 was apprenticed to Mr. Edward Jackson, chemist and druggist, Lancaster. During his apprenticeship he studied

chemistry at the Mechanics' Institute, and in 1851 he came to London, where he was an assistant for some years in a City house. In 1855 he passed the Minor and Major examinations of the Pharmaceutical Society, and returning to Lancashire opened a drug-business at the corner of Cross Lane and Broad Street, the leading thoroughfare in the Pendleton district of the borough of Salford. There he carried on a successful business for about twenty-five years, disposing of his pharmacy to



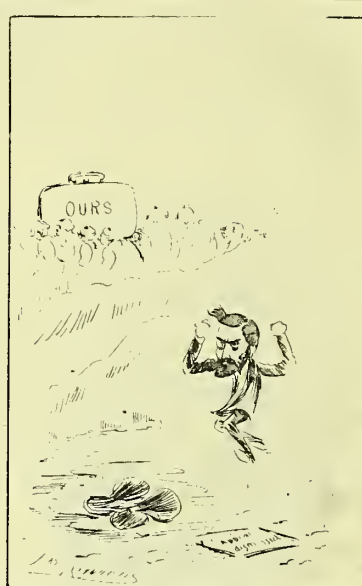
Messrs. Jeans & Co. in 1882. Mr. Robinson then built the premises in Church Street, Pendleton, in which he built up a large business as a distiller, brewer of British wines, and manufacturer of concentrated waters. When he began to devote himself to public life Mr. Robinson left the active management of the business to his second son, Mr. W. B. Robinson, and the firm is now B. Robinson & Co. (Limited). Mr. Robinson was elected a member of the Salford Corporation in 1885, and was subsequently elevated to the aldermanic bench, being appointed Mayor of the borough in 1889-90, after only four years' municipal service—a striking tribute to his popularity and capacity. When Mayor of the borough he was also Chairman of the Board of Guardians, and during his lifetime he filled many important public offices. Amongst other public duties, he laid the foundation-stone of the Royal Technical Institute, which on its completion was opened by the present Prince of Wales. Mr. Robinson was a widely known and much-respected member of the community. His wife died a year ago, and quite recently he lost his eldest son. Mr. Robinson was buried to-day (Thursday) at Salford Cemetery.



Ante-legem.



During the Law.



Post-legem.

The immediate effect of the appeal in the ammoniated tincture of quinine case is the absorption of 300% from the Appeal Fund. The pictures represent Mr. Glyn-Jones's consternation when he discovered that the lawyers gave him the verdict and took the cash.

Scientific Progress.

Hydrogen-peroxide Solution.—A writer in *Apotheker Zeitung* states that some of this solution on the continental market contains oxalic acid as an impurity, which vitiates the estimation in the standard permanganate. [Not if the gasimetric method is used.—Ed.]

Peruvian Balsam.—A writer in *Pharm. Centralh.* points out that the German Pharmacopœia is wrong in saying that Peruvian balsam gives a clear solution with spirit, and explains that the solution becomes turbid on adding more spirit. We may note that the B.P. is right in this.

Lavender Oil.—Schimmel & Co. (*Bericht*, i, 1903) state that they have isolated from French lavender oil a ketone, $C_{15}H_{16}O$, of an odorous nature. It boils at 159° – 166° , and has a sp. gr. 0.8445. It yields a semicarbazone melting at 116° – 117° C. It is apparently either methyl-hexyl ketone or ethyl-amyl ketone. The discovery of this body is another fact adverse to the "ester theory" of lavender oil.

New Remedies.—*Quinaphenine* is quinine para-ethoxyphenyl-isocyanate, of the formula $CO.N.C_6H_4.OC_6H_5$ ($OC_{20}H_{27}N_3O$). It is a white, tasteless powder, and is suggested as a substitute for quinine. It is soluble in water. *Bromochinal* is merely the dihomosalicylate of quinine. *Pyrane* is benzoylthymol oxybenzoate of soda. It is a combination of benzoic and salicylic acids with thymol, and is recommended as an anti-rheumatic.

Estimation of Eugenol.—The unreliability of the method suggested for the determination of eugenol by Verley and Bolsing is shown by the appended figures from Schimmel's *Bericht* (i, 1903), which demonstrate the necessity of quoting the method used when certifying a eugenol percentage:

	Umney's Method	Verley and Bolsing
10-per-cent. eugenol	9.5	13.2
50-per-cent. eugenol	49.5	51.3
75-per-cent. eugenol	75.0	78.6
100-per-cent. eugenol	100.0	102.3
Clove oil	90.5	79.9
Clove oil	73.0	74.1
Clove oil	80.0	69.5

Umney's method (with 5 per cent. KOH) gives accurate results with eugenol, but with natural clove oils it is probable that other bodies are also absorbed.

Practical Notes and Formulæ.

CASTOR OIL FOR CHILDREN.

MIX equal volumes of castor oil and glycerin and add some flavouring, such as a drop of peppermint oil, to each ounce of castor oil used.

COLD-CREAM.

PROFESSOR W. L. SCOVILLE, writing in an American contemporary regarding the preparation of cold-cream, says that a formula which turned out well was the following:

White wax	14.0 grams (3iv.)
Anhydrous wool-fat	3.5 grams (3j.)
Liquid petrolatum	55.0 grams (3ij.)
Rose-water	27.5 grams (3j.)

The preparation remains soft and creamy at 50° F., and it does not become soft enough to flow at 102° F., even after prolonged exposure to these temperatures. It remains smooth and even, and does not become granular. It retains the water well and is not sticky. He says the odour of wool-fat and the yellow colour it imparts are objectionable, which is decidedly surprising, considering the very small quantity present. He goes on to say, if a white cream is specially desired, the following will be found to possess the best characteristics of the above:

White wax	14.2 grams (3iiiss.)
Liquid petrolatum	60.0 grams (3ij. 3j.)
Borax	0.8 gram (gr. xij.)
Rose-water	25.0 grams (3viss.)

Melt the wax, add the liquid petrolatum and stir until all is fluid. Dissolve the borax in the rose-water, previously warmed, and stir into the fats.

THOSE who wish to know that our great Creator is merciful as he is omnipotent, and that he never intended to torture mankind with disorders of extreme pain without putting it in their power to relieve themselves, are requested to attend at Copenhagen House on Monday next, at 2 o'clock, where a game at fives will be played by ten men, all of whom have been cured by the Guestonian medicines, after they had been returned from the London hospitals as being incurable. The attendance of any medical gentlemen belonging to these said hospitals will be esteemed a favour conferred on their most obedient servant, B. Guest, No. 9 Great Surrey Street.—*The Times*, April 28, 1803. [Guest's lotion, pills, powder, tooth-powder, and Welcome Guest are included in the schedule to the Medicine-stamp Act, 1812.—Ed. C. & D.]

Observations and Reflections.

BY XRAYSER.

Farmer v. Glyn-Jones

will live in history at least as long as the Medicine-stamp Acts endure. It is a very remarkable victory, almost, it might be said, of mind over matter. The exemption in favour of chemists has stood in the statute-book since 1812, and three generations of chemists, lawyers, and Inland Revenue officials have seen it and extracted no meaning from it. Surely we were all little better than blind inert matter to gaze at a gift thus presented to us by a fatherly Government all that time without once picking it up and closely examining it. The Inland Revenue officials had not the same interest in it that we have, but to do them justice it may be fairly assumed that if they had understood the exemption they would have given effect to it. Mr. Alpe no doubt expressed the view of it quite honestly held at Somerset House when he wrote that "its applicability in practice is very small, for it does not take any medicine out of the general charge of duty that would otherwise fall within that charge." But he added: "It indicates, nevertheless, the classes of preparations that were not intended to be taxed." How he could have written that comment, and how the rest of us could have read it, without asking a few more questions, seems now incomprehensible.

The Prophet from Poplar,

however, came along, read the paragraph, understood it, and, best of all, acted on it. I happen to know that within twenty-four hours of mastering the paragraph Mr. Glyn-Jones had bought the medicine and ordered his labels. He had to buy the tincture because curiously, though it is evident that the exemption was intended as a concession to those who are trained, and whose legitimate business it is to sell medicines, these very persons are debarred from recommending the preparations unstamped if they themselves have compounded them. Another interesting curiosity of this case is that the duty of establishing our position in this matter fell to Mr. Justice Wills, the gentleman who, as counsel, so seriously disestablished our claims under the Pharmacy Act.

The Board of Inland Revenue

will not like the judgment. It is not pleasant for an authority, which in the nature of things has to assume infallibility, to be corrected. The gentlemen in the Department who had a similar experience when Mr. Lamplough beat them in 1877 on an equally fine point were sore for a long time, and I am not at all sure that they have properly submitted to that judgment even now. It was then held that all compositions used for making any artificial mineral-waters should be exempted from duty; the Board says if any medicine, even iron or lithia, is an ingredient in that composition, the exemption shall be forfeited. It is not clear that that position is justified. But this is a digression. Beyond the wounded pride there is the possible injury to the revenue to be considered. The official responsible for the Medicine-stamp revenue is as anxious to keep it moving upwards as is the head of a department in Whiteley's; if he finds this new departure check his income, he may touch another button—the "influenza" one, possibly.

Mr. Ritchie's Budget

fulfils all reasonable desires, even those of free-traders, to whom the corn-tax was a traditional terror and a real danger in view of the use that might be made of it by a future needy Chancellor. The optimistic anticipa-

tions of the coming year's revenue, on which, for the sake of the popularity of giving the extra penny to income-tax payers Mr. Ritchie risks his financial reputation, are bold, and we all hope will be justified. But nothing in the statement was better than the promise of a serious attempt to reform the system of collecting the income-tax. This at present, as many of us know, is a direct tax on integrity. Whether it can be rectified so that all shall pay something nearer their proper share than they pay now is a problem, but it is the Government's duty to seek its solution on moral as well as on financial grounds.

Pharmaceutical Words

in the lately published part of the "Historical English Dictionary" range from opium to ounce. There are no new etymologies among these to note, but there are several points of some interest. Under *Opium* (Greek *opion*, from *opos*, vegetable juice) the first English quotation given is from Trevesa, 1398: "Of popy comyth iuys that physycyens callyth opium other opion." *Opodeldoo* is a word "believed to be invented by Paracelsus." An account of how this word came to be applied to soap-liniment is quoted from "C. C. B." in *Notes and Queries*—a correspondent whose notes are well known to *C. & D.* readers. *Orange* in Hindi and Persian languages was *narang* and *narangi*. It is supposed to have lost its consonant initial in early French through the repetition of the *n* sound in *une narange*. In medical Latin *arangia* became *arantia*, and subsequently *aurantia*, from a fancy that the name originated from the golden colour of the fruit. *Orpiment*, the original yellow arsenic, has descended from *auripigmentum*; *Orris* is an unexplained alteration of *iris*; *Orthopædy* is from *orthos*, straight, and *paidos*, of a child, and does not refer, as is sometimes imagined, especially to the feet (*pedes*); *Otto* is more properly spelt *attar*; and *Ounce* is *uncia*, and has the same origin as *inch*.

Shakespeare's Medical Knowledge

is cleverly analysed in the April *Westminster Review* by Dr. John Knott. The writer shows that the poet's acquaintance with anatomy and therapeutics was apparently in accord with the most advanced science of his time; in physiology he seems to have been a little in advance of it. Dr. Knott quotes several passages which show that Harvey's discovery of the circulation of the blood and what followed from it, would not have been a startling novelty to Shakespeare. There is the well-known "leperous distilment" which "swift as quicksilver courses through the natural gates and alleys of the body" from *Hamlet*; in *Measure for Measure* the question is asked, "Why does my blood thus muster to my heart?" and most definitely in *Coriolanus* we have the stomach described as "the storehouse and the shop of the whole body," and sending the food "through the veins of your blood even to the court, the heart." Dr. Knott, it is to be feared, is not quite sound on the Bacon controversy, for after giving some quotations from the Lord of Verulam, who confessed he had been "puddering in phisic" all his life, he "unhesitatingly affirms that the medico-chirurgical attainments of the author of the *De Argumentis* were in no way superior to those of the author of *Hamlet*." Baconians may perhaps assume that the famous aphorism "Throw phisic to the dogs" was an interpolation by the healthy William himself; Dr. Knott omits to quote that passage.

"If it hadn't been for my drawings," said a young artist to a prominent manufacturer, "your soap would never have been heard of." "That's all very true," said the manufacturer, "but if it had not been for my soap your pictures would never have been published."—*American Soap Journal*.

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Editorial Comments.

**"Known, Admitted, and
Approved."**

Mr. Glyn-Jones [speaking at a meeting of the Western Chemists' Association] considered that the question should be settled as to the right of chemists to sell a B.P. article with a recommendation without incurring liability. He thought it might be one of the best antidotes against quackery if it were the custom for chemists to put on their labels the ailment for which the particular B.P. article is good. The advice of the solicitor of the Chemists' Defence Association is that a case of this kind would be a good one for the chemist if raised contested, and decided. With that object he (Mr. Glyn-Jones) had drawn up a label, worded in a certain way, told Somerset House that he was selling with that label, and invited them to make a purchase and take proceedings against him.—*THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*, March 22, 1902 page 468.

THE purchase of "Ammoniated tincture of quinine, B.P.—a well-known and highly recommended remedy for influenza and colds," was made on April 8, 1902; the information was heard on May 16 and June 6 following; Mr. John Dickinson, the Thames Police Court Magistrate, dismissed the summons on June 25; the Commissioners of Inland Revenue appealed against this decision, the case being stated on September 15; and on April 24, 1903, a Divisional

Court of the King's Bench dismissed the appeal. Such, in brief, is the history of the invaluable interpretation of the old and antiquated law which Mr. Glyn-Jones has secured for chemists and druggists who have served a regular apprenticeship. The value of his achievement may be over-estimated, and there are reasons for saying that chemists and druggists should be cautious in using the recovered power which lay in abeyance all the nineteenth century; but the first thoughts of the trade should be of appreciation and gratitude to the man through whose genius and insight the power has been rescued. It would be ungrateful not to associate also in that respect with Mr. Glyn-Jones the name of Mr. Cyril H. Kirby, the solicitor who encouraged the research which brought him on the track, who mastered the technicalities of the matter, and carried the legal proceedings to a successful issue. They will have the most lasting reward of good work well done, for such achievements live in history, and most men regard that as the best that can come to them.

We owe the inception of the case to a historical record. Early last year, when detection of infringements of the Medicine-stamp Acts was exceptionally successful, Mr. Glyn-Jones, in the course of his work as Secretary to the Chemists' Defence Association, found that in 1830 Mr. George Price, a barrister who practised in Stamp Act cases, published a small book, entitled

Abstract of the Medicine Stamp and Licence Acts, with observations on their legal effect and operation; proposing such reading of the several statutes and clauses with regard to their object as may reconcile their inconsistencies and render them capable of reasonable construction, with reference to the recent general prosecution of the trade.

Mr. Price had been the defending counsel in many of the prosecutions referred to. He knew the Acts thoroughly, and seized upon the exemption clause of the 1812 Act schedule as a valuable concession to "those who by apprenticeship to surgeons, apothecaries, chemists, and druggists (and surgeons of the army or navy) derive their qualification of skill from discipline, for engaging and practising in the sale of drugs and medical preparations." The concession had been ignored by the Revenue authorities. It was, and now is, the inapplication of the statutes to "preparations and compounds of a legitimate character"—as Mr. Price phrased it. A comparison of the repealed Acts of 1783 and 1785 with those of 1802, 1803, 1804, and 1812 forces into one's mind the correctness of Mr. Price's opinion, and, without repeating what we have said so recently on this point (see *C. & D.*, March 21, page 474), we may say that the principle of the original exclusion as to qualified practitioners and approved remedies, which the Legislature retained in the five amending Acts, has now been maintained by the Appeal Court. Historically and legally the subject is a tempting one for comment, but the practical issues are paramount.

We have said that caution is necessary in exercising the recovered power. The Revenue Department entrusted with the administration of the Acts and collection of the duties imposed have to contend with a new problem, and they will get all possible assistance from the drug trade in putting the exemption upon a reasonable basis. Although the decision is upon a particular medicine, it is clear from the terms of the High Court judgment that the principle extends to known, admitted, and approved remedies, and in the first instance, at all events, it might safely be held to include all compounded medicines of the British Pharmacopœia or other pharmacopœias, and medicines which have been official in this country, and are still popular domestic remedies. Some of the preparations in these categories probably cannot under any circumstances be free from stamp duty, as the original or first vendors made them

dutiable; but this statement requires the qualification that few, if any, pharmacopœial preparations are the same either in name or substance as their prototype nostrums. It will be necessary, we should say, that the official names of the articles should be used, with such a reference as "B.P." or "prepared according to the British Pharmacopœia," as otherwise it would be legitimate for the Revenue authorities to institute proceedings against chemists and druggists who sell unstamped these preparations with a recommendation. The terms of the exemption clause do not appear to exclude compounds of official medicines, as, for instance, when the composition is declared. In our issue of April 12, 1902, we pointed out that the exemption covers the use by chemists and druggists of such titles as Easton's Syrup, Stokes's Liniment, Christison's Cough-mixture, Sir Andrew Clark's Pills, and Startin's Lotion. In any case these are not and never have been titles implying proprietary rights, and, as the medicines are known and approved remedies, the High Court decision brings them into the exemption category. In this connection we call special attention to a clever letter in our correspondence columns by "Onlooker, Ph.C."

It is well to note that the exemption applies solely to chemists or druggists who have served a regular apprenticeship. The statutes do not say "chemists and druggists," but as a matter of convenience we presume the Revenue authorities will regard the register of chemists and druggists as *prima facie* evidence of qualification. All the persons mentioned therein have served a regular apprenticeship. It was decided in *Smith v. Mason & Co.*, by Justices Cave and Collins, on May 30, 1894, that a limited company is not included in the exemption, which, therefore, will not be able to sell known and approved remedies unstamped with a recommendation.

So far as the effect of Friday's decision on the revenue is concerned, we do not see that it will have much. It will rather work for the convenience of the public, who should now get printed instructions regarding the use of domestic remedies which hitherto chemists and druggists were only permitted to give orally, and this advantage is inconceivably more valuable to the public than the trifling loss of revenue under the Medicine-stamp Acts.

Since the decision last Friday two of our subscribers have received communications from the Board of Inland Revenue, asking why they should not pay penalties for selling, *inter alia*, B.P. preparations with a recommendation and unstamped. We are officially informed that these proceedings had been initiated before the decision. They need not, therefore, be regarded as opposed to the High Court decision. The Board of Inland Revenue have not yet considered the High Court decision. When they have, we trust some intimation will be given to the trade for their guidance.

Household Remedies.

ASSUMING that the decision of the Divisional Court in the case of *Farmer v. Glyn-Jones* will apply, not only to the sale of ammoniated tincture of quinine by registered chemists and druggists, but to other remedial agents of the kinds mentioned in the exemption clause, it becomes important that those to whom the exemption extends should know what it exactly means. The terms of the exemption are given in the Court judgment, but we quote the following analysis from *THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY* (page 533) as a clear exposition:

The clause exempts from Stamp-duty—

I. All mixtures, compositions, or preparations whatsoever of or from medicinal drugs, &c.

- II. Whose properties as remedial agents are known, admitted, and approved, and which mixtures, &c., are
 III. Uttered or vended by any . . . druggist who hath served a regular apprenticeship,

On the following conditions :

IV. The person

- (A) Mixing, compounding, or preparing [this may be regarded as one act.]
 (B) Uttering or vending [this is another and separate act divisible into two.]
 (C) Hath not nor claims exclusive right to A or (D) To B.

V. And which mixtures, &c.,

- (E) Have not been or are patented,
 (F) Nor have been or are recommended to the public by the
 a. Owners,
 b. Proprietors,
 c. Makers, compounders,
 d. Original or first vendors thereof,
 (G) As (1) nostrums, (2) proprietary medicines, (3) specifics, or (4) as beneficial for the prevention, &c., of ailments, &c.

It will be seen that in respect to British Pharmacopœia medicines which anyone may make, liability is avoided if the Acts embodied in C, D, E, F, and G are not done singly, partially, or wholly. That was the argument which Mr. Glyn-Jones went upon, and therefore he bought the tinctures so as to avoid being reckoned the maker. This is a disadvantage to retail chemists—that is to say, if they are to follow strictly the conditions which Mr. Glyn-Jones observed, they must not recommend and sell unstamped B.P. preparations made by themselves. This is a technicality merely, and a careful perusal of the judgment shows that the Court swept it aside, holding in effect that "makers" is the person who originally introduced the article. The other conditions are more weighty. As explained in a previous article, some pharmacopœial preparations were originally proprietary articles, and even patented medicines. It is, therefore, doubtful if chemists and druggists can recommend them without involving liability. We have kept these facts in view in drafting a series of labels such as should be useful to chemists and druggists. We have searched back to the origin of the articles specified, and have ascertained that they have never been patented or secret remedies, and that they have not been recommended to the public as detailed under F and G in the analysis :

IPECACUANHA-WINE.

Dose: For coughs and colds, 10 to 20 drops in water; as an emetic, a teaspoonful every ten minutes until it operates. In case of croup in young children, from half to one teaspoonful should be given in a little sugar and warm water every quarter of an hour until the child vomits freely.

TINCTURE OF RHUBARB.

Dose: As a stomach- tonic or for indigestion, half to one teaspoonful in water. For diarrhœa, when an aperient is indicated, two to four teaspoonfuls in water.

ELIXIR OF VITRIOL.

Dose: As a stomach- tonic and for increasing the appetite 5 to 20 drops in water. For spitting of blood the largest dose should be repeated every quarter of an hour.

COMPOUND SQUILL OR COUGH PILLS.

These pills do not contain an opiate and are a perfectly safe remedy for cough. Dose: One or two twice or thrice a day.

PAREGORIC ELIXIR—POISON.

The experience of two hundred years has proved this to be an excellent remedy for coughs and colds.

Dose: Half to one teaspoonful in water two or three times a day.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF CINCHONA OR PERUVIAN BARK.

A splendid tonic in cases of debility or weakness; a valuable remedy in neuralgia and tic douloureux, and to neutralise the effects of excessive drinking.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF LAVENDER OR RED LAVENDER.

Dose: As a stimulating tonic in nervous affections, and for flatulence and colic, 5 to 20 drops in water. May also be taken with an equal dose of sal volatile.

COMPOUND-BISMUTH LOZENGES.

For indigestion, waterbrash, and stomach-ache. One to six may be taken after a meal, or when the acidity comes on.

TURPENTINE-LINIMENT.

A stimulating embrocation in cases of muscular pain, sprains, dislocations, and bruises.

It should not be used when the skin is broken.

COMPOUND-CHALK MIXTURE.

A safe, effectual, and well-tried remedy for diarrhœa. For adults, the dose is two tablespoonfuls; for children, a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful, according to age.

AROMATIC CHALK-POWDER.

A convenient and effectual remedy for diarrhœa, looseness of the bowels, and dysentery. Being in powder form, is especially convenient for travellers. The dose is from half to a teaspoonful, mixed with water, every four hours until the diarrhœa ceases.

GALL-AND-OPIMUM OINTMENT.

A known and approved remedy for piles. Directions: A piece of the ointment the size of a small nut to be inserted into the affected part.

We shall continue these examples as we are able to prove the original non-liability of the remedies. We daresay there are amongst our readers many who have given attention to the origin of medicines, and as their knowledge would be of special service to the whole craft at the present time, we hope they will communicate to us any information they may have.

Differential Duty on Spirits.

The abolition of the corn-duty will, we presume, be followed by the removal of the penny per proof gallon on imported spirits which was imposed last year, making the total differential duty 5*d.* per proof gallon. Those specially interested should keep their eye on this. The corn-duty stands until July 1.

Phosphate Syrups.

In the notes on the origin of Easton's syrup which we quoted from the *Bulletin of Pharmacy* last week Mr. W. L. Howie was credited with the process of making ferrous phosphate from metallic iron and phosphoric acid. This is a mistake, as Mr. H. W. Jones, of Coventry, devised the process, and published it in January, 1875. Probably the writer of the notes in our contemporary meant that Mr. Howie, in the paper which he read before the North British Branch early in 1876, gave a working formula for syr. ferri phosphatis, with exact quantities. He, however, gave full acknowledgment to Mr. Jones as the originator of the method.

Directions on Labels.

A doubt having been expressed to us whether directions of the following character hold out the remedies to stamp-duty, we wrote to the Secretary of the Board of Inland Revenue in the following terms:—

SIR,—Would you be good enough to favour me with the opinion of the Board in regard to such directions as the following upon labels of medicines which are not drugs vended entire and not recommended for the cure of any human ailment, although the titles might be such as "stomachic tablets" or "cough-lozenges"?

Directions: One tablet every four hours, or as directed by the physician.

Directions: One lozenge every four hours, or as recommended by the physician.

I may state that this is not a suppositious matter. Such labels as these have been very commonly used and are still in use, the alternative direction being placed in order that the patients may follow the instructions of their physicians.

I am, Yours faithfully, —

To this we have received the following reply dated April 27:—

SIR,—In reply to your letter dated the 21st instant, I am directed by the Board of Inland Revenue to acquaint you that they would not regard the wording of the directions submitted as involving liability to medicine-stamp duty.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

E. E. STOODLEY, Secretary.

Dispensing in Institutions.

We are indebted to Mr. Samuel, Secretary of the Public Dispensers' Association, for a copy of a letter which the members are sending to the M.P.s of their districts. It is in the following terms:—

DEAR SIR,—Seeing that a Bill is now before the House of Commons prepared by the Pharmaceutical Society for amending the Pharmacy Acts, may I bring before your notice a matter which the above-named Association and I individually consider would be a necessary addition to such a Bill before it became law. Briefly it is this:

As the law now stands (*i.e.* the Pharmacy Act, 1868), which, I would remind you, was drawn up for the public safety, those who sell and dispense poisons in an open shop are required to have been examined by the Pharmaceutical Society as to their fitness to carry out such work, and also to be placed on the Register of the Society in question. But, Sir, and here the anomaly of the law becomes apparent, no such restriction is imposed upon those who dispense and distribute poisons in the many large public institutions throughout the United Kingdom, and yet these institutions, being founded for the most part for the poorer and uneducated classes, who are even more in ignorance of the nature of poisons than those who make their purchases at the open shop of the chemist, are under no obligations to have their dispensing carried out by qualified and registered chemists, simply because they are not open shops for the sale and dispensing of poisons within the meaning of the Act. Any person can, therefore, without breach of the law, dispense poisons so long as they are not offered for sale. We would therefore ask you, Sir, if you would call the attention of the House to this serious defect, and endeavour to so amend the Bill as to make it imperative that for the safety of the public, except when such is done by a medical man, dispensing should only be carried out by those persons who have by examination of the Pharmaceutical Society proved their fitness to handle and dispense such poisons, and in consequence are on the Society's register.

In conclusion, let me state that more poisons in a single day are dispensed in public institutions than in any one open shop in twelve months.

We may recall the fact that, while the Bill would cover dispensing done in open surgeries, it does not extend to private places or institutions. The Public Dispensers' Association called the attention of the Pharmaceutical Council to the matter before the Bill was presented to the House of Commons, and as nothing was done in the matter the Association is now taking action to secure appropriate amendment of the Bill.

Business Changes.

MR. C. E. PALMER, chemist and druggist, of Wingham, Kent, has purchased Messrs. Hines's business at 61 High Road, Lee, S.E.

THE LATE MR. W. H. BLUNT, Birmingham, is succeeded in business by his two sons, Mr. H. R. Blunt, pharmaceutical chemist, and Mr. S. H. Blunt.

MR. ROBERT A. FURBER, chemist and druggist, of Gosforth, has purchased the business at 400 Dudley Road, Birmingham, formerly belonging to Mr. T. A. Hill.

MR. E. O. ROBERTS, chemist and druggist, has taken over the business formerly carried on by the late Mr. E. P. Blamey, chemist, and known as "Ye Foye Drug-stores," at Fore Street, Fowey, Cornwall.

MR. C. W. BRUMWELL, pharmaceutical chemist, Weymouth Street, Portland Place, W., has bought the business at 73 Osnaburgh Street, Regent's Park, W., formerly belonging to Mr. T. E. Greenhalgh, chemist and druggist.

MR. J. C. SHENSTONE, chemist and druggist, Colchester, the proprietor of "Shenstone's Live-long Digestive Candy,"

has transferred his retail business at 13 High Street, Colchester, to Messrs. Stearn Brothers. The manufacture of the "Candy" will be carried on in other premises at Colchester.

MESSRS. VINCE & BARKER, chemists, Lancaster, have dissolved partnership by mutual consent. The business in Cheapside, Lancaster, will be carried on in the name of Mr. James Vince, and Mr. John Faulkner Barker will be the proprietor of the business in New Street carried on under the style of W. H. Bagnall & Co.

Westminster Wisdom.

(From our Parliamentary Representative.)

SIR JAMES HASLETT'S VOTE.

When the House of Commons voted on Mr. Butcher's Licensing Bill last Friday (April 24), and the tellers presented themselves to announce the result of the division, Sir James Haslett rose and stated that it had been his intention to vote against the Bill, but he had unfortunately been locked in the other lobby. The Speaker asked, "The hon. member has passed the teller?" to which Sir J. Haslett replied, "I passed the teller." Thereupon the Speaker said, "The hon. member must be counted, as he passed the teller."

THE SHOP-HOURS CONTROVERSY.

Lord Avebury has now induced the House of Lords to read his Shops (Early-closing) Bill a third time. The debate on Tuesday was interesting, but no new point of any consequence was brought out. The Earl of Wemyss, in proposing the rejection of the Bill, made the amusing speech which was expected of him. He warned their Lordships that the measure was only a sample of the schemes now being put forward in the other House as part of a policy to capture the labour vote. He did not believe in following political agitators. Their attitude should be such that they could put their signature to the following declaration:—

Principle before Party; we have had enough of Government without principle; we put our feet down and will pass no measures that are not sound in principle, and, above all, we will not pass a measure such as this, limiting the rights of labour and of a trading nation.

One point made by the Earl was that the Voluntary Early closing Association as represented by its President (Sir J. Blundell Maple), opposes the Bill. In his reply, Lord Avebury remarked that he had never known a necessary reform so fenced about by safeguards as was his proposal, and he expressed doubt as to whether there was any case on record of a measure which so largely influenced the habits and health of the people as to which there was so overwhelming a consensus of opinion among those who would be affected. In the end the Bill was read by a majority of twenty-four. The minority was fairly influential, as it included the Duke of Bedford, the Marquis of Abercorn, the Earl of Lauderdale, Viscount Colville of Culross, the Marquis of Granby, Lord Newton, and Lord Blythwood.

The Prospects of the Bill.

The Bill has now come down to the House of Commons. As to its prospects, it would be unwise to say anything very definite, but I ascertain that those who are in charge of it do not take a particularly optimistic view. It will be remembered that some time ago a motion was carried in the Commons in favour of legislation to limit the hours during which shops might be kept open. At the time it was believed that Lord Avebury's Bill would meet with fairly general support, considering that it carried out, if not all, at least most of the proposals which were looked upon with favour by the representative of the Government who spoke on that occasion. A considerable number of members are now inclined to take the line that the Bill, if passed in its present form, would be practically inoperative, and if anything is done at all they would prefer a pure system of local option. It is because of this variety of opinion that those who would like to see something accomplished are beginning to fear that it will be almost impossible to make progress this Session.



TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Please write clearly and concisely on one side of the paper only. All communications should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers. If queries are submitted, each should be written on a separate piece of paper. We do not reply to queries by post, and can only answer on subjects of general interest.

Recognition.

SIR,—Having watched with keen interest (and admiration) the various stages of the memorable case just “satisfied with its epitaph,” may I suggest that the persistent and successful work of Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones merits signal recognition on the part of the trade? My suggestion will doubtless be properly anticipated by many representing the retail interest, but should “the movement” assume a more widely representative character, the “wholesale,” I may safely say, would not be altogether absent from the subscription-list.

Yours sincerely,

Charterhouse Square, E.C., April 25. E. PICKERING.

Incidence of Medicine-stamp Duty.

SIR,—The two opposite decisions that have been arrived at by the Judges of the Court of Appeal will effectually remove the strange uncertainty that has prevailed as to the effect and intention of the Medicine-stamp Acts. They also furnish evidence that, as “Xrayser” has well remarked, the construction of those Acts was more scientific than has been supposed, even by persons closely affected by their provisions. That the administrators of the Acts should, from want of technical knowledge, have proceeded upon the erroneous assumption that recommendation of any medical preparation renders it chargeable with stamp-duty, just as much as a claim to proprietary rights, is, however, far less remarkable than the circumstance that from a medical and pharmaceutical point of view the Medicine-stamp Acts have been very much misunderstood. That was shown by the objection that the stamp-duty is a “tax” on the medicine of the poor, but even more by the long-continued disregard of the “special exemptions” relating to “uttering or vending” of recognised and accredited medicines by persons entitled to exercise those functions.

The questions raised as to the meaning of the word “thereof” in the charge of duty, and as to who should be considered the “original or first vendor” of a nostrum, might be dismissed as frivolous if they had not been seriously discussed; for the lengthy and irrelevant arguments on those points serve only to complicate and obscure the real question at issue—viz., whether medicinal preparations are rendered chargeable with stamp-duty by a recommendation consisting of a statement of the properties, qualities, virtues, and efficacies which are known, admitted, and approved of in the prevention, cure, or relief of ailments or complaints incident to or affecting the human body?

In regard to that question the most important point to be considered is the conditional nature of the charge of duty. Each of the four conditions described as making medicines chargeable points to proprietary interest as the main reason for the charge. The provisions of the Acts, in that respect, are very far-reaching, and probably they were intended to be so. Any semblance of a proprietary claim entails the charge of stamp-duty. Thus, taking in that sense items of the 1812 schedule, Randall’s essence of ginger, Radcliffe’s rheumatic-tincture, or Potter’s pills, are equally chargeable with stamp-duty as much as the most delusive quack nostrum would be. That is illustrated also by the common-sense decision in the Sanguinetti case, where a professedly unmeaning word upon a label was held to convey a “holding out” of the preparation so labelled as being medicinally beneficial, &c.

The recommendation of a nostrum or proprietary medicine in any of the different ways circumstantially described in the charge of stamp-duty must necessarily make the medicine so recommended chargeable with the duty, because

the recommendatory statements, whether reasonable or the reverse, would be such as could be made only by the person claiming proprietary rights; such statements are, in fact, an exercise of that proprietary right which renders his medicine chargeable with stamp-duty.

Since the several minutiae of the conditions determining chargeability are so carefully described in the Acts, that circumstance alone might have suggested a conclusion that medicines which do not come under any one of those conditions would not be chargeable with stamp-duty. For instance, in regard to accredited preparations of the class represented by ammoniated quinine, there cannot be any claim to occult secret or art for making them, or any claim to exclusive right to make them; nor are they made or sold under authority of Letters Patent. Consequently, such preparations cannot be “held out to the public” as nostrums or proprietary medicines by the persons making or selling them, nor can those preparations be recommended, in the sense referred to by the charge of duty, as specifics or as beneficial to the prevention, cure, or relief of ailments or complaints, &c. In every instance proprietary claim lies at the root of chargeability with stamp-duty, and the several provisions as to recommendations in various forms are merely precautions against possible evasion of the Act’s object. For those reasons alone the charge of duty by the Medicine-stamp Acts might have been regarded as applying only to proprietary medicines. But the provision of “special exemptions” in regard to “uttering or vending” medicinal preparations that are not proprietary quite does away with any necessity for relying upon that inference as to the intention of the Acts. Though the exemptions—like the charge of duty—are conditional, the clear definitions of medicines which are not to be chargeable with stamp-duty, as well as of the conditions of sale under which such medicines are to be exempt, remove all possibility of doubt on that score. The medicines there referred to are described as having “properties, qualities, virtues, and efficacies” which are “known, admitted, and approved of in the prevention, cure, or relief” of ailments or complaints incident to or affecting the human body.

The conditions of freedom from stamp-duty specified in the exempting provisions are stated in a negative form, and they are naturally the exact converse of the conditions which make medicines chargeable with duty. As already stated, all preparations of the class represented by ammoniated quinine must necessarily conform to those negative conditions; consequently their exemption from stamp-duty in that respect was unnecessary. It would also have been superfluous if it had not applied to something reasonably permissible in the case of such medicines, though not in the case of proprietary medicines—viz., a statement of the properties, qualities, virtues, and efficacies which are known, admitted, and approved of in the prevention, cure, or relief of ailments, &c. Such information as to the application or uses of accepted medicines differs essentially from the recommendations by which dutiable proprietary medicines are held out to the public as beneficial for the prevention, cure, or relief of ailments. It does not proceed from the makers, vendors, or proprietors of the medicines to which it relates, nor does it convey any suggestion of proprietary interest; it is, in fact, common property, and it is as necessary for the proper use of medicines as the statement of their different denominations is for identification. The statement of such information upon the labels of accepted medicinal preparations is therefore the particular in regard to which such accepted medicines are not chargeable with stamp-duty. That important difference between dutiable medicines and other medicines which are neither secret, patented, nor in any sense proprietary is very clearly defined in the Medicine-stamp Acts. Unfortunately, the distinction has been overlooked, and though the view of the case now put forward was long since urged upon pharmaceutical authorities as especially concerning the interests of duly-qualified persons, it did not receive the consideration which the decision in the ammoniated-quinine case proves that it merited. The practical recognition it has now received is, however, none the less valuable and satisfactory.

The distinction that has at length been established between the recommendation of medicines under conditions rendering them chargeable with stamp-duty and the recommendation of other medicines, in a different sense, as beneficial for the prevention, cure, or relief of ailments without

making them chargeable, is in itself of great importance. But, over and above that, a still more important result has been achieved, for the statutory provisions exempting the latter class of medicines specifies another condition of their freedom from the charge of duty—viz., that of being “uttered or vended” by persons whose special function is to supply accredited medicines and to furnish information as to their uses and application. That condition of immunity is so distinctly stated in the Medicine-stamp Acts as to admit of no doubt, and the specific indication of the persons to whom the exempting provisions are to be applicable marks the privileged position of the chemist or druggist, as contradistinguished from that of unqualified vendors, in a more conspicuous manner than either of the Pharmacy Acts. Thus an incidental result of a strangely belated construction of eighteenth-century legislation may be at the present moment of great service to the qualified chemist and druggist. It raises the question, “What will be do with it?” much in the same manner as that question was raised in 1868, when the newly-acquired Act was regarded by some as likely to prove a white elephant.

April 24.

ONLOOKER, PH.C. (25/26.)

Pilules de Bland.

SIR,—I can find no evidence to show that le Docteur Bland was probably familiar with the P.L. formula for pil. ferri co., 1824, as stated in the *C. & D.*, page 693, or with Griffith's mixture, P.L. 1809, though the date of his own published formula was 1831. Monsieur Auguste Bland, nephew and heir, gave me full particulars (February, 1892) respecting the pills bearing his uncle's name, forwarding at the same time all the documents relating to their introduction and official recognition.

There is no suggestion of foreign influence or allusion to previous experimental work, either in the nephew's letter or in the discussion on the subject at the Académie de Médecine, Paris.

I am aware, and recognise the fact, that we live in an age in which scarcely anyone has been the original inventor of anything, not even of ammoniated tincture of quinine; still there are exceptions, and I think le Docteur Bland may be credited with having devised on purely chemical grounds the formula for his iron pills, without having been indebted to an English official source.

At the date in question, a hospital situated at Beaucaire, which is separated only by a bridge from Tarascon, was not likely to have much knowledge of the preparations of the London Pharmacopœia.

Acton, April 25.

JOSEPH INCE.

The following is a translation of the letter referred to, which is dated February 16, 1892:—

“I am in receipt of your letter and am pleased to send you the particulars of Bland's pills, for which you ask me. Under separate cover you will find various scientific notes which may be of interest to you. All the pharmaceutical works include the formula of Bland's pills. The greater part of the works and the medical journals have several times pointed out their excellence. If the various documents I am forwarding you are not enough, I am at your further service.

“Allow me, Sir, in my turn, to trespass on your kindness. I should be very glad if you would draw the attention of your pupils to the fact that the genuine Bland pills have the name of ‘Bland’ printed on each pill. I regret to state that my product is imitated in England, and if you could tell me where I could procure one of the bottles I should be very grateful. I am sending you one of mine from my laboratory so that you can see the difference. I am happy to tell you that I am the nephew and heir of Dr. Bland, who devised his formula in 1831. I have manufactured the Bland pills myself for more than fifty years. The pills are entered in the New French Codex, 1866, page 555, formula 612. Their sale increases every year, my firm undertaking especially the wholesale and export sale.”

Donovan's Solution.

SIR,—Mr. Duncan's experiments on Donovan's solution are intensely interesting, but when he suggests that as a result of them this valuable remedy should be excluded from the Pharmacopœia, it becomes necessary to examine their value somewhat critically.

Scabies is a rather common skin-disease in Scotland. It is usually successfully treated by the application of a compound made by heating together sulphur and lime. The resulting product was formerly described as protosulphide of lime, but

modern research has shown it to consist of various polysulphides of calcium. According to Mr. Duncan's logic, practitioners should cease to order liquor calcis sulphurata, because when they formerly prescribed it they were under a misapprehension as to its chemical composition. Now, Donovan's solution is ordered for certain skin-affections by surgeons largely on empirical grounds—namely, because it has been found to cure them. Further, because in diseases which call for the administration of mercury, arsenic, and iodine it is a matter of practical experience that the effects of those remedies can be obtained more certainly and with less discomfort in Donovan's solution than when they are prescribed in a solid form or in other compounds. Again, it is a matter of notoriety that whereas $\frac{1}{16}$ gr. is the maximum dose of mercuric iodide which we can give with safety in a solid form or in potassic-iodide solution, three times that quantity can be given without danger in Donovan's solution, and the B.P. dosage recognises that fact. Hippocrates has pointed out that no man by examining a brain could learn that wine would have such an effect on the mind, and Mr. Duncan should remember that a mere chemical observation on the action of the salts in Donovan's solution affords no conclusive evidence as to the therapeutic identity of the salts and the solution. Again, I must further make bold to contest the chemical correctness of Mr. Duncan's conclusions. Obviously, if one wishes to prove the composition of a solution by demonstrating the nature of the residue found on evaporating that solution, the first essential is to demonstrate that evaporation causes no change in the chemical constituents of the solution. But I find that iodine-vapour is given off from Donovan's solution even on gentle heating, and this fact alone vitiates the value of Mr. Duncan's experiments. Further, microscopical examination of Donovan's solution reveals a group of monoclinic crystals. I do not dogmatically insist that these are the double iodide salt, being insufficiently familiar with the morphology of that hypothetical compound, but if the crystals are of the same series the probability is that they are of a double salt.

Yours truly,

Dublin, April 25.

J. C. McWALTER.

Mr. Campkin's Policy.

SIR,—Owing to the generous support accorded to me last year, I feel it a duty to those 1300 and upwards of friends who so kindly voted in my favour to again accept nomination. My views on general pharmaceutical policy are well known, and through your valuable columns and elsewhere from time to time have been frequently placed before the electorate. I have not felt it necessary to post a lengthy address by way of further exposition. With reference to the protection of titles and the necessity for further legislation my opinions are unchanged; there is no finality in this direction, and although I consider the too long delayed Pharmacy Bill now before the House of Commons an evidence of the desire of the Council to further the interests of qualified and registered chemists and protect them against the unqualified trader, financier, and company-promoter, it does not go as far in that direction as could be wished. I, however, have done, and should continue to do, my utmost in such influential quarters as I am able, to secure recognition and support at the hands of those able to give it. Promotion of Bills in Parliament is costly and tedious, but after the decision of the House of Lords in 1880 it became absolutely necessary for our protection, and I feel confident the Council would have received support from chemists in all directions in any effort to secure redress from the grievance and injustice under which they have since that time laboured. The introduction of the Bill this year, and the subsequent comments thereon by the Press throughout the country, cannot fail to have had a distinctly educational effect upon the public generally.

I am fully impressed with the responsibility attached to a representative, and, if elected on this occasion, shall endeavour to assist to the utmost of my power all administrative and executive proposals as may be calculated to promote and protect the interests of chemists generally.

Cambridge, April 27.

A. SYDNEY CAMPKIN.

How to Use the “C. & D.”

SIR,—During this last year (being a big buyer in some lines) I have made over 6*l.* by buying goods through your

exchange column. One recipe I got from you for Venice turpentine (twelve years ago) pays my subscription yearly out of amount saved, and the literary and other information is also invaluable, so that I say, Long may the *C. & D.* prosper!

Yours faithfully,
W. F. (174/23.)

Is it Worth While?

SIR,—“Confidence and Conciliation’s” letter under this title is very able and well written, but in the calm, dispassionate frame of mind, the possession of which he is pleased to assume to himself and to deny to the ordinary retail chemist, your correspondent is able to make a case which might well be expected to emanate at the present juncture from a manufacturer of a non-protected proprietary, or the moving spirit of one of the big limited drug-companies. To both these quarters what the writer has to say will prove very delectable.

His pleading is to a double purpose—to prove that the individual chemist is a greater substitutor than the drug-company (by substitution I take it he means the legitimate recommendation and sale of a competing article), and, further, he suggests that as the P.A.T.A. method of securing “protection” has not achieved success all along the line, and has so far failed to obtain the adhesion of some of the most important manufacturers, a new organisation must come into existence. A display of confidence and goodwill, the abandonment of competition, and a resolution from a really representative gathering of chemists, are to so reach the heart *abinstant* of the “peace-seeking” manufacturers that, according to your correspondent, it would “almost certainly eventuate in the cure of the present anomalous, absurd, and utterly impracticable situation.” He may be a prophet, but I am afraid his followers are not likely to prove either many or enthusiastic.

So far as an acquaintance with a large number of chemists in every kind of business and in all parts of the country enables me to express an opinion, it is that the amount of substitution (that is, legitimate sale by competition with advertised nostrums) is much exaggerated, and not at all what the demands of business would make it. Judicious substitution is certainly “worth while,” and I think the necessity of it is becoming more accepted. The indiscriminate substitution or recommendation of chemists’ own preparations is only made by a small number, as the majority of chemists can realise quite as well as your correspondent how such a practice will in the end alienate custom. To his definite statement that manufacturers “are all of them anxious to see the present conditions put an end to. They seek peace but they cannot ensue it, for the very simple reason that well-nigh universal substitution stops the way,” I take the strongest exception. As Secretary to a Chemists’ Association, I have had some correspondence with manufacturers, and, at any rate in their letters, the majority of them show a preference for leaving matters where they are. I am quite certain of my ground on this matter, that it is untrue that substitution is well-nigh universal. I challenge “Confidence and Conciliation” to put the matter to the test. THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST might be willing to arrange to make purchases of well-known patent medicines from every chemist (excluding drug-companies) in a dozen different districts. I am certain the result would prove very few instances of substitution. If “C. and C.” feels his allegation can bear the test of this trial, perhaps he will accept my challenge to put it to the test, on the condition that whoever (he or myself) may be shown to be wrong, shall pay the expense which would be incurred in determining it.

I will quote “C. and C.” once again. He says that when manufacturers are asked to protect prices they reply:

But every penny added to the practicable selling-price, every obstacle placed in the way of absolutely free handling, only exposes us to the more substitution. We are not going to alienate the sympathies of our best friends, the cutting drug-stores, and damage our trade by increasing the cost of our goods to the public, for the benefit of chemists who do everything in their power to injure us, and who would take advantage of the conditions they ask us to create in order to substitute all the harder.

The logic of the first sentence is as assailable as the statement that the drug-companies are the best friends of the manufacturer. Unconsciously the *Daily Mail*, in its recent series of articles on different kinds of frauds—which

I am hoping to see extended to the Press—falls once into telling a truth, when it says that substitution was most flagrant of all in certain big stores with branches all over the country.

Your correspondent says manufacturers do not like the P.A.T.A. or its methods. Neither, evidently, does he! Manufacturers would no doubt prefer to see the old order of things—grumbling, drift, and do-nothing. But the P.A.T.A. has altered that. It has gained the ear of a very goodly number of manufacturers who now place some conditions on the sale of their articles, and although the support that has been given to it in membership has been disappointing, it has put money into the pocket of every chemist in business in the Kingdom. Its Council may have made mistakes: I think it was a great one to refuse to enter into negotiations with the manufacturers’ Association when the opportunity occurred; and I am glad to gather, from some correspondence I have been engaged in recently, that the manufacturers are willing to give further facilities for a conference. I hope that the P.A.T.A. Council will have no longer to urge, as an obstacle, the absence of the names of the individual members of the manufacturers’ Association.

If manufacturers are now in a mind to alter the present state of affairs, it is entirely due to the P.A.T.A. The convention held in November has not been without effect. No meeting more representative of the drug-trade could be gathered. One result of it has been that proprietors have received letters from secretaries of associations, and from many of their individual chemist customers, asking for some system of protection for the retail prices of their goods. They do not receive these letters with pleasure, any more than they noticed a resolution passed at the Convention about the pledge not to exhibit non-protected articles. They like to have grocers and drug-stores as distributors as well as chemists, but are fully aware of the value that a display on a chemist’s shelves gives them as an advertisement to the public. They know very well that although the present generation of chemists may stock their goods and sell them without profit, it is merely a question of time when a satisfactory margin will have to be guaranteed, or they must look to other channels than chemists as distributors. The best method of securing this, in the opinion of the majority, is that provided by the P.A.T.A. A few years’ hard work at local organisation is all that is necessary to make manufacturers see it, and the Federation of Local Associations may well be made to turn its attention to this, as well as to the absorbing attractions of pharmaceutical politics.

Yours faithfully,

R. H. JONES.

Norwood, S.E., April 22.

SIR,—Your correspondent does not quite make it clear what it is he requires, answering: is it the word “substitution” or our own specialities? If he requires to know whether it is worth while or not to substitute, we emphatically say, “It is not worth while.” If, on the other hand, he wishes to know if it is worth while to push our own specialities, we say emphatically, “Yes.” But if this is done, let it be done originally, and not by colourable imitation or copying the wording. The want of originality amongst chemists generally is amply displayed by the fact that either their goods are set out in imitation of others or otherwise they are led away by offers of goods ready to hand. It is our practice to get away from any other maker, both in style and printing. There is nothing more annoying—and it must be particularly so to those firms who have originally introduced articles on the market—to find that one is imitated in all directions. We have suffered in this direction, and can sympathise with others. This can all be stopped by chemists and others running on original lines and discarding any attempt at copying or imitating. Another and more important way would be for all proprietors to join the P.A.T.A. and so secure to the trade and public a uniform price and profit. We are pleased to notice that the great Scott of emulsion fame have placed their goods on the P.A.T.A. This is as it should be, and we hope other large firms will do likewise. It would conduce to a better feeling with chemists and proprietors if they would secure to us a living profit. It is all very well for large proprietors to say, “The public and advertising are all we consider; we know chemists and others will supply.” All we have to say to that is that securing the chemist as a medium of

supplying the public gives a certain status to an article, and one which the proprietor cannot afford to ignore. It would be a very serious blow to large proprietors if chemists generally determined to stock only those goods that could show, say, a minimum profit of 15 per cent., and surely this would not be asking too much; in fact, we think that a minimum of 25 per cent. would be nearer the mark. There would be no difficulty with the public. They do not ask for the reduced prices, nor do they thank you for them. All that they should be supplied with is the article they require at whatever cost. We chemists in Leicester have amalgamated to supply the public with certain proprietaries at certain prices, which means to us (doing considerably in patents) over 100% per annum extra profit. Surely what we can do other towns may do. It only requires determination on the part of a few and showing that all are uniting in the effort, then there will be a general desire to lift these absurd prices to a proper status. No firm (we do not mind how large) can afford to work for no profit; neither do they want to. It is only because we are so confoundedly independent of each other, and too jealous even to approach each other on these matters, that things have been allowed to go on so long. Let the profession rise to the occasion and we need not fear what daily papers are saying, nor anyone else, so long as there is a determination to do unto others as we would have others do to us. Yours,
Leicester, April 22. J. A. BUTLER.

[We have other letters on this subject in type which we hope to insert next week.]

Mr. Paterson's Candidature.

SIR,—Mr. Paterson is entirely in error as to the part played by Glasgow and the West of Scotland in the inception of Mr. W. L. Currie's candidature. The facts are as follows: The circular-letter mentioned by Mr. Paterson was received in the Glasgow district by a number of representative men who were not divisional secretaries, and at an Association meeting it was agreed that Glasgow should ally itself with Edinburgh and other centres in an effort to induce a well-known Edinburgh gentleman to stand for the Council. When that gentleman declined to accept nomination on account of his many engagements, it was spontaneously suggested by the leading representatives of Edinburgh and the East that if a suitable nominee were forthcoming from the West he could be adopted as a joint-candidate. Accordingly, when Mr. W. L. Currie was proposed, as the result of a requisition from all parts of Scotland and England, the East cordially endorsed his nomination, and is working as loyally and strenuously as the West to ensure his return along with Mr. Storrar. These simple facts effectually dispose of Mr. Paterson's gratuitous—and, indeed, offensive—assertions about “a caucus with no representative character.” From the outset—when, by the way, we were quite ignorant of Mr. Paterson's intention to stand—Mr. Currie's candidature has been conducted on open and straightforward lines, and a reference to the list of names appended to his Election Committee's circular-letter ought to silence once for all the grotesque misstatement that his candidature is due to local wirepulling. With reference to the letter from Messrs. Giles and Black, in which a passage is quoted from a reply sent by the former Secretary of the Aberdeen Pharmaceutical Association to a communication of which I was the author, I am constrained to observe that Messrs. Giles and Black maladroitnessly contrive to suppress the real issue raised by me. I wrote in a friendly way, stating what I considered to be the logic of the situation. Waiving the discussion of the relative merits of the candidates as inevitably unprofitable, I put it that, as Mr. Currie was nominated and backed by Associations which represented three-fourths of the Scottish electorate and a large body of English voters, and since there did not appear to be any material difference of policy between Messrs. Paterson and Currie, the common-sense course seemed to be to unite in furtherance of the candidature of the man with the strongest backing, and so regain for Scotland the lost seat on the Council. This is the crucial question for practical men, who have no time for splenetic personalities, and they will best answer it by voting for candidates of the stamp of Messrs. Storrar and Currie. Yours, &c., J. P. GILMOUR,

Hon. Secretary,
Glasgow, April 27. W. L. Currie's Election Committee.

SIR,—Mr. Paterson's reply is neither frank nor fair. He does not tell electors what his business has been any time within the last thirty-five years, and we can only believe, in face of his non-denial, that “really and truly a manure-merchant” is a fair description, though that calling may afford opportunity for trading in other things as well. It is a “far cry back” to the days of his apprenticeship, and a claim of having been engaged in “regular retail pharmacy” based upon the experience of a youth having the charge of a “dispensary” for three years while an “apprentice to the wholesale,” as he states, reminds us of the fable of the frog which tried to make itself appear as large as a bull and burst in the attempt. I make no sneer at his business, as implied by the Aberdeen Association officials, whose advocacy of Mr. Paterson would have had more weight had they frankly explained his position when admittedly they knew it was considered of importance to electors. They think him most competent to checkmate the efforts of the other manure-merchant, who would like all the rest to be made retailers of poisons; but his checkmating competency was not apparent when that other secured in aid of his design the whole influence of the misinformed Highland Agricultural Society, without one single voice having been raised to enlighten or oppose. No objection whatever is made to Mr. Paterson being presented as a candidate, but strong objection is made in that he was not presented in his true colours. No one likes to be deceived. The Aberdeen writers of both letters should be more specific as to whom their allegations are intended. If intended against me, they are not true, although I have indicated my approval of the candidature of Messrs. Currie and Storrar; therefore I am not called upon to acknowledge them further.

Yours faithfully,

Greenock, April 23.

J. ANDERSON RUSSELL.

[We thank various correspondents for their communications on water-glass, which will be dealt with in our next.]

Legal Queries.

19/31. *Quana*.—Extract of coca is not a scheduled poison.

20/31. *Sulphur*.—The liability of your salt depends altogether upon its composition. Consult the article on Medicine-Stamp Duty in our DIARY.

20/70. *S. H. R.*—(1) The title which you suggest is not an infringement of Section 3 of the Dentists Act. (2) It is not proposed to amend that Act. (3) Unqualified persons who practise dentistry are never likely to be registered as dentists without examination. That was done once. (4) You should attend the classes at a dental school or become a pupil of a mechanical dentist.

25/63. *Ben Neris* writes: “In motoring-circles there is being strongly recommended the use of picric acid to increase the explosion in the engines used. It has been found of great service, and moto-cyclists in this neighbourhood are universally adopting it. It is used in the proportion of $\frac{1}{10}$ oz. to $\frac{1}{2}$ gal. of petrol, which should contain 3 to 5 per cent. of paraffin. How do chemists stand as regards the sale of it under the Explosives Act, 1875?” [Chemists are permitted to sell picric acid as a dye, but not for explosive purposes, and its use for motor-cycles in the manner described undoubtedly brings it within the terms of the Order in Council December 29, 1887, which says: “When picric acid and picrates, and mixtures of picric acid with other substances, are manufactured or used with a view to producing a practical effect by explosion, . . . such, &c., fall within the definition of explosive, . . . and are subject to the provisions of the Explosives Act.” Consequently, an explosives-licence is required for the sale of picric acid for use in motors, but if our correspondent and other chemists who have a demand for the acid for this purpose would write to the Explosives Department of the Home Office, Whitehall, S.W., referring to the trade difficulty which the 1887 Order in Council creates, an early amendment of the Order would doubtless be made. As already stated, the acid may be bought and sold as a dye without an explosives-licence, but only in bottles.]

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We endeavour to reply promptly and practically to trade questions of general interest, but cannot guarantee insertion of replies on a particular date, nor can we repeat information given during the past twelve months.

206/21. *A. P.*—The Anodyne-plaster is probably a slightly modified emp. calefaciens. It has all the properties of the latter

252/73. *Acetum*.—It is scarcely practicable to make paper or wood pulp on a small scale. Are there no paper-mills in your neighbourhood from which you could get a supply?

26 1. *Thirty Years a Chemist and Druggist*.—Thanks for your letter. It is not worth while criticising further the paper's immorality.

26 58. *Almosate*.—We see no reason why you should not try to separate the gummed labels by soaking them in water, except that it would pay you better in time and money to get a new lot.

27, 37. *J. D.*—The Educational Number of the *C. & D.*, published on September 6, 1902, gives full particulars as to the educational requirements of dentists.

25/41. *S. H. F.*—The concentration of a metol-quinol developer is limited by the solubility of those developing-agents. A good formula appears elsewhere in this issue. Metol and quinol are more soluble in spirit, but there are objections to the use of that menstruum in photography.

25/72. *Rusticus*.—Refilling a wheel barometer is simply a matter of pouring mercury in the long tube and inverting the open end in the cup. The tube, as a rule, in this class of barometer is easily removed.

25/47. *G. E. G.*—Decoction of cochineal is used for tinting pink prepared chalk. The colouring is added at the levigation stage.

21/55. *Nemo*.—You did not search "Pharmaceutical Formulas" very thoroughly. There are four formulas for soap-powder on page 305.

25/4. *Embrocation*.—Your formula looks all right. Perhaps you may have to increase the quantity of eggs, but that you can determine by trial.

21/26. *Nemo*.—Bleaching Ivory Handles.—The most satisfactory method of whitening ivory that has become discoloured is to place the article in warm peroxide-of-hydrogen solution, and keep it there for some days, or until bleaching has taken place.

257/33. *Erica*.—We are trying the developer-formula to see if we can fathom the mystery, as the solution is not nearly saturated with chemicals.

233/74. *Hæmo*.—Book on Hæmorrhoids.—We know of no modern book solely devoted to this subject, but information can be found in Allingham's "Diagnosis and Treatment of Diseases of the Rectum" (12s. 6d.), Benton's "Fistula, Piles, and other Diseases of the Rectum" (2s. 6d.), or "The Practitioner's Guide" (21s.).

253/8. *X. Y. Z.*—Aniline-dyes.—The solutions you are trying to make are far too concentrated. An ounce of the dye to the gallon is a more suitable proportion than a pound. The solvent—water, spirit, and glycerin—you use will answer for most of the dyes.

Information Wanted.

16/63. Makers or agents for the Puritan still.

25/60. Proprietors of "Evalina" feeding-bottles.

91/19. Address of Kopa & Co., makers of an infant's food

253/14. Makers of the "Ideal" English court-plaster, a German product.

Coming Events.

Monday, May 4.

Society of Chemical Industry (London Section), Burlington House, Piccadilly, W., at 8 P.M. Dr. Julius Lewkowitsch on "Problems in the Fat-industry."

Tuesday, May 5.

Federation of West Riding Chemists' Associations, White Horse Hotel, Wakefield. Council-meeting, 7 P.M., followed by general meeting.

Wednesday, May 6.

Wolverhampton Chemists' Association. Mr. F. J. Gibson on "Extracts from Gerard's Herbal, 1597."

Stockport Chemists' Association, County Restaurant, at 9 P.M. Ordinary meeting.

Dover Chemists' Association, 37 Townwall Street, at 9 P.M. Quarterly meeting.

Thursday, May 7.

Chemical Society, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W., at 8 P.M. *Röntgen Society*, 20 Hanover Square, W., at 8.30 P.M. Exhibition evening.

IRON AND BLAUD'S PILLS.

At the Mansion House on April 29, before Alderman Sir George Faudel-Phillips, Mr. Charles Bedford, chemist, 3 Queen Street, E.C., was summoned for selling iron pills certified to be 37½ per cent. deficient in ferrous carbonate. For the defence, Mr. McPherson said these pills were compounded of ferrous sulphate and carbonate of soda. It was necessary, before adding the ingredients which made the solid part of the pill, to allow a chemical reaction to take place. Unfortunately, the assistant did not give sufficient time for this. Mr. Bedford's view and that of his assistant was that this neglect accounted for the deficiency. The Alderman ordered defendant to pay the costs of the summons, 12s. 6d.

At Lambeth Police Court on April 30, Mr. Thomas James, chemist and druggist, was summoned for selling iron pills deficient to the extent of 70 per cent. in ferrous carbonate. It was stated for the prosecution that the bottle was labelled "Blaud Iron Pills," with the addition of the letters "B.P."; and, after hearing the evidence, Mr. Plowden (the Magistrate) said that settled it, and fined defendant 1l. and 1l. 18s. 6d. costs.

A more interesting case, heard before the above, was that against Parke's Drug-stores (Limited), who sold pills deficient to the extent of 56 per cent. FeCO₃. Here Mr. Kirby, for the defence, brought out the facts that the bottle was labelled "Iron tonic pills; Blaud's formula," the receipt was for Blaud's pills, and the manager drew the purchaser's attention to the way the pills were labelled. Mr. Kirby objected to the analyst's certificate, and he made an interesting witness out of Dr. Teed, the analyst, in regard to the B.P. formula and its distinction from Blaud's pills, the Magistrate helping in the demonstration that the two things are not the same. Mr. Kirby produced several formulas for Blaud's pills, whereupon Mr. Plowden said: "I cannot accept them; the B.P. is more than I can swallow in one afternoon."

Mr. Kirby then rose to address the Bench for the defence, but Mr. Plowden said that he was quite satisfied over the matter. About 1830 a Frenchman named Blaud, for reasons best known to himself, inflicted upon his countrymen a pill which he secretly compounded, and which, like all foreign manufactured goods, was introduced into this country. His secret ingredients were, however, never published, and he has long since passed away beyond the powers of his own invention. The B.P. thought the fact that the formula had never been published was a good opportunity to crib the Frenchman's patent, so they got some pills they believed were Blaud's and analysed them, and then put the formula in the B.P. and declared it in 1895 to be Blaud's formula, yet later on they altered it in some parts and still said it was the same. The real position was no one living knew what was Blaud's pills, and the "B.P." had guessed at it practically, but he (Mr. Plowden) was not going to say that what was in the "B.P." was Blaud's pill any more than the pill sold by the defendants. As a fact, the defendants' pill might be the correct one, and the "B.P." all wrong. Personally he did not see how anyone was to tell. The purchaser here asked for iron pills, and was asked if he would like Blaud's, and he said "Yes," and who could prove what was sold was not Blaud's? The "B.P." had certainly set up a formula, but before they could establish it as law they must be prepared to prove that the formula was the original of the Frenchman, otherwise it might be anybody's. The summons would be dismissed, with costs.

Trade Report.

NOTICE TO BUYERS—The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of drugs and oils vary greatly, and higher prices are commanded by selected qualities even in bulk quantities. It would be unreasonable for retail buyers to expect to get small quantities at anything like the prices here quoted.

42 Cannon Street, London, E. C.: April 30.

ALTHOUGH business in drugs and chemicals continues quiet for the most part, there is a steady undercurrent of trade, and a few leading articles show an upward tendency. Perhaps the most important is an advance in cream of tartar by at least 1s. per cwt.; foreign tartaric acid is also firmer again, and both articles have been in much better demand. Citric acid, on the other hand, is dull. Chloral hydrate has been advanced 2*l.*; menthol is also firmer, and in better request. Soudan gum arabic has advanced, and the demand has improved considerably. Norwegian cod-liver oil has been selling at hitherto unheard-of prices; castor oil is a shade easier; and Japanese dementholised peppermint oil has shown more activity at steady rates. The business in opium still continues of a retail character, and quinine is almost a dead-letter. The following table shows the principal changes of the week, including those recorded at the drug-auctions:—

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Chloral hydrate	Acid, tartaric	Ammonium sulphate	Benzols
Cream of tartar	Menthol	Benzoin (Sumatra)	Cardamoms
Gum arabic	Potash chlorate and soda	Honey (Jam.)	Dragon's-blood
Ipecac. (Rio and Cart.)		Oil, castor	Ergot
Oil, cod-liver		Prussiate of potash and soda	Gamboge
Pepper, white		Rhubarb (Canton)	Quinine (sec. hands)
Shellac		Sarsaparilla (grey Jam. and Lima-Jam.)	

ACID, CITRIC.—Dull at 1s. 1½*d.* per lb.

ACID, TARTARIC, is again firmer, with a good demand. Foreign is quoted 1s. 0½*d.* to 1s. 0½*d.*, and English is 1s. 1*d.* per lb.

ANTIMONY.—Chinese crude is firm at 12s. 9*d.* per cwt., net, for pure lump, in ton lots, and 17s. for powder.

BALSAM, PERU.—From Hamburg B.P. test is quoted 4s. 4*d.* per lb., c.i.f.

CEVADILLA-SEED.—The new crop is said to have yielded about 2,000 bags, but as stocks in dealers' hands are small, prices are unchanged in Hamburg at 51s. 6*d.* to 52s., according to quantity.

CHILLIES quiet. Fair bright bold Japanese red sold at 26s. per cwt.

CHLORAL HYDRATE.—Makers have advanced prices 2*d.* per lb., and now quote 2s. 9*d.*, net, duty paid, for crystals. *Liebreich's* is unchanged at present.

CINCHONA.—The exports from Java during April were 1,065,000 Amst. lbs., against 990,000 and 791,000 Amst. lbs. in 1902 and 1901 respectively. Total for the three months is 3,347,000, against 3,134,000 last year. At the drug-auctions, 48 serons of *Loxa* quill sold at 10*d.* to 10½*d.* per lb., and 1 seron of fair *Huanoco* quill at 8½*d.*

CLOVES.—In auction 4 cases Ceylon sold at 6½*d.* for rather dark picked. No Zanzibar was offered. Privately the market is steady but quiet, fair being quoted 3½*d.* to 3½½*d.* on Wednesday. Several hundred bales Zanzibar have been sold at 3½½*d.* for March-May, and 4*d.* for August-October delivery.

CREAM-OF-TARTAR is quite 1s. per cwt. dearer, owing to lack of raw material and a better demand; 98 per cent. powder is quoted 83s. to 84s., 99 per cent. to 100 per cent. 86s., and 95 per cent. powder 81s. to 82s. per cwt.

GALLS.—Chinese, for arrival, are higher at 60s. per cwt., c.i.f. They have also been sold on the spot at 56s., and for May shipment 55s. 3*d.*, c.i.f., has been paid. In auction 263 bags Persian, badly sea-damaged, sold on underwriters' account at from 5s. to 33s. per cwt.; 56 other bags Persian sold without reserve at from 46s. to 47s.

GINGER was very quiet in auction, Jamaica selling at barely steady prices for ordinary to middling, but good qualities brought full prices—viz., good to fine, 50s. to 57s., middling washed 45s. to 47s., middling dullish 43s. to 44s. 6*d.*, and ordinary 41s. to 42s. 6*d.* Cochin was practically all bought in, 10 cases medium native cut, rather limed, selling at 55s.

GUM ARABIC.—In Soudan sorts there has been a good business at higher prices, several hundred bales of hard and half-hard descriptions selling at from 31s. to 31s. per cwt. In auction 1 case good bold white Trieste picked sold at 7*l.*

MENTHOL is firmer, and in more demand this week, one holder having withdrawn from the market. For Kobayashi brand 22s. is wanted, and early in the week some 25 cases of Yazawa and other brands, shipped from the United States, sold at 20s. to 21s. In auction a case of Kobayashi brand sold at 22s., and 2 other cases had been sold privately.

OIL, ANISEED STAR, is steady on the spot, with small sales at 4s. to 4s. 1*d.* per lb.

OIL, CASTOR.—Easier. Hull make is now quoted 20*l.* 10s. per ton for firsts and 18*l.* 5s. for seconds, ex wharf London. Belgian, 20*l.* 10s. and 17*l.* 15s. for firsts and seconds respectively. Calcutta seconds are quoted 2*l.* to 2½*d.* per lb., spot. In auction 3 cases good East Indian sold at 3*l.* per lb., subject.

OIL, COD-LIVER.—There has been a fair inquiry this week, but spot-supplies are practically cleared up, fine medicinal quality being almost unobtainable. Towards the close of last week 500s. was paid for new, and 480s. per barrel for old, medicinal oil, and this week the hitherto unheard-of price of 525s. is said to have been paid for new, on the spot. Another holder has advanced his price to 550s. for new and 510s. for old oil, and during the week a parcel of *Devold's* brand was offered from New York at 475s., c.i.f. There is apparently only one agent on this market who is able to offer new oil, and he quotes 500s., c.i.f. Our Bergen correspondent writes on April 25 that the Lofoten fishing is not yet closed up, although the number of boats engaged is rapidly declining. In Finmarken lack of bait has so far proved a great hindrance to the fishing. The market is very firm at 500s. per barrel, f.o.b. Bergen, for best non-congealing Lofoten oil. The exports from Bergen to date amount to 906 barrels, against 3,440 barrels at the same time last year.

OIL, PEPPERMINT.—Fair quantities of Japanese dementholised have been sold at 8s. for Kobayashi brand, down to 7s. 4½*d.* for less-esteemed marks. American HGH is quiet at 14s. 6*d.* to 14s. 9*d.* spot, and pure so-called Wayne county in tins is offered at 13s. 6*d.* per lb., c.i.f. In auction 6 cases Kobayashi brand sold at 7s. to 7s. 3*d.*

OPIUM.—The London market continues dull. During the week a small business has been done in Tokat seconds at 8s. 6*d.*, and Karahissar at 8s. per lb. A few cases of Persian have also changed hands at 9s., being steady.

SMYRNA, April 17.—Sales for the week consist of 12 cases selected Karahissar talequale at 7s. 10*d.* per lb. Holders are still maintaining a firm position and will not listen to buyers' terms, which are 7s. 6*d.* to 7s. 10*d.* as to quality, and at which figures a considerable quantity of opium will probably change hands, principally for the United States. As regards the growing crop we cannot yet state what the quantity will be, but from all accounts

it will be small, should we even have favourable weather until next June. The arrivals in Smyrna to date amount to 5,009 cases, against 3,118 cases.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 24.—Since our last, holders are firmer, having received orders from the interior not to sell. The crop necessarily depends on spring sowings, which have hitherto been favoured with propitious weather. There have been regular rains recently, but failing same during next month the crop cannot but be a failure. The general opinion is that next crop cannot yield over 5,000 cases maximum. The week's sales amount to 4 cases "druggists" at 7s. 5d. to 7s. 6d. per lb., f.o.b. Market closes firm.

OTTO OF ROSE.—With the idea of booming the article in the halfpenny press several more or less exaggerated and inspired paragraphs have appeared lately. One in the *Daily Mail* states that "the scent is now being retailed at two guineas an ounce, and it is anticipated that in a month's time that quantity will not be purchasable in London under three guineas." It would be nearer the truth to say that the Balkan crisis has given a firmer tone to the market, as we have already reported, but that most holders are still willing to do business on the basis of old prices.

PEPPER.—White was rather easier in auction, good selling at 10½d., good fair 9¾d., and fair 9½d.; fine Ceylon sold at 10¾d. to 10½d. Penang has sold privately at 9½d. Black Singapore brought 6d. for fair, which price has been paid on the spot. To arrive the market is dearer with good sales of April-June and June-August shipment at 6½d.

PIMENTO sold in auction at firm prices, 2½d. being paid for fine, 2¾d. for good, and 2½d. for fair.

QUININE has remained very quiet throughout. On Wednesday a small sale of 10,000 oz. was reported from second-hands at 11½d. on the spot, and August delivery at 11½d. per oz.

At the auction of Java quinine held at Batavia on April 29, 5,003 kilos. were offered, of which 47 kilos. sold at an average of 20fl. per kilo. (about equal to 7½c. Amsterdam unit), against 20fl. paid at the previous tender. The next tender to be held at Batavia will take place on May 27.

SHELLAC has maintained a firm tone, spot selling at from 118s. to 121s. for fair orange, and AC Garnet at 106s. to 110s. for blocky to cakey. For arrival a fair business has been done in second orange afloat at 116s. to 119s., April-June at 115s., and October-November 112s. 6d., c.i.f.

SUGAR OF MILK.—The Casein Company (comprising all sugar-of-milk factories in U.S.A.) have, it is said, withdrawn from the market.

London Drug-auctions.

THE auctions were resumed to-day after a month's interval, when an excessive supply of new and old drugs were offered. The prominent features were the abundant offerings of Sumatra benzoin (both medium and fair seconds), cardamoms, dragon's-blood, ergot "without reserve," Jamaica honey, sarsaparilla, and West Indian tamarinds. The tone was dragging at times, but a fair amount of business was concluded at and after the sale, values being easier inclined for the most part. Socotrine aloes sold at unchanged rates, and Sumatra benzoin was a shade easier, while Siam and Palembang sold at brokers' valuations. Cardamoms opened at lower prices, but subsequently the demand improved somewhat, as importers seemed anxious for business; fine quality was neglected. Seeds fully maintained previous prices. Dragon's-blood, under larger offerings, sold freely at lower but irregular rates. Gamboge declined about 30s. to 27. Jamaica honey was neglected and easier. Ipecacuanha was 1d. to 2d. dearer on the rates paid privately, and about 6d. to 8d. dearer upon the last public auction. Cartagena was also dearer. Myrrh sold at firm rates, and the bulk of the essential oils offered was bought in as usual. Rhubarb sold cheaply for Canton; and all kinds of sarsaparilla had an easier tone. West Indian tamarinds were about steady, considering the large quantities that were offered. The following table shows the amount of the goods offered and sold:—

	Offered	Sold		Offered	Sold
Aconite (Jap.)	15	0	Argol (Cape)	6	6
Albumen	31	6	Asphaltum	69	0
Aloes—			Balsam—		
Cape	1	1	Copaiba	24	2
Curaçao	33	33	Tolu	65	0
Socotrine	121	58	Benzoin—		
Ambergris	2	2	Palembang	27	10
Ammoniacum	4	0	Siam	6	5
Areca	115	28	Sumatra	261	51

	Offered	Sold		Offered	Sold
Bird lime (Jap)	41	0	Oil—		
Calumba	51	51	cassia	12	12
Canella alba	31	0	castor	48	3
Cannabis indica	40	0	chaulmoogra	4	0
Cantharides	9	9	cinnamon	9	0
Cardamoms	761	351	cod-liver	7	0
Cascara sagrada	74	0	eucalyptus	65	0
Cascarilla	28	5	lemon	5	0
Castor-seed	33	14	lime (W.I.)	8	6
Chamomiles	3	0	nutmeg	1	0
Chillies	16	0	orange	8	2
Chiretta	27	17	peppermint (Jap.)	10	9
Cinchona	83	53	rose (E.I.)	31	5
Coca-leaves	9	9	wood	2	2
Cocculus indicus	60	0	Orange-peel	25	2
Colocyth	50	6	Orchella-weed	38	0
Croton-seed	69	0	Orris	40	11
Cubebs	110	0	Otto of rose (vases)	5	0
Cumin-seed	10	0	Patchouli	14	0
Cuscut	10	0	Pistachio	28	0
Cuttle-fish bone	40	0	Rhubarb (China)	70	17
Dragon's-blood	45	13	Sarsaparilla—		
Elemi	19	0	grey Jamaica	69	69
Ergot	45	22	Honduras	9	0
Galls	322	322	Lima-Jamaica	84	24
Gamboge	15	7	native Jam.	16	11
Guaiacum	9	0	Scammonium	1	0
Gum acacia	68	1	Scammony-root	69	0
Honey—			Seedlac	10	0
Austrian	5	0	Senna—		
Chilian	33	0	Alexandrian	43	6
Jamaica	532	252	Mecca	4	0
Mexican	27	27	Timnevely	104	48
Hioscyamus	2	0	Soap (Castile)	7	0
Insect powder	7	0	Soy	25	0
Ionone oz.	64	0	Squills	14	0
Ipecacuanha—			Storax	15	0
Cartagena	16	4	Strophanthus	13	0
Rio (natural)	40	15	Tamarinds (W.I.)	296	128
" ("cult.")	9	0	Tonka-beans	35	1
Isinglass (Jap)	6	0	Turtle (dried)	2	0
Jalap	33	13	Valerian (Jap.)	6	0
Kino	47	11*	Vermilion	10	0
Kola	2	0	Wax (bees)—		
Lime-juice	19	0	Bombay (yellow)	11	0
Liquorice-root	3	0	Calcutta (white)	22	0
Loofahs	1	0	(yellow)	40	0
Mastich	12	0	Chilian	9	0
Menthol	7	3	Cuban	44	0
Musk	5	1*	Jamaica	55	19
grain	1	0	Morocco	39	0
seed	1	1	Nyassaland	1	1
skins	1	0	Spanish	13	0
Myrrh	20	8	Zanzibar	121	60
Nux vomica	81	81	Wax—		
Oil—			Jap. (vegetable)	80	0
bay	1	1	bees, Japanese	15	0
camphor	50	0			

* Sold privately.

ALBUMEN.—A few cases egg-albumen realised 1s. 6d.

ALOES sold at unchanged rates. Fairly hard Socotrine, in kegs, brought 72s. 6d. per cwt.; and for 48 tin-lined cases 60s. was paid for fair softish hepatic. One case of Cape (all that offered) sold at 26s. for mixed livery. Of Curaçao, 33 boxes offered and sold, at 23s. 6d. for fair liver, 17s. for bright capey, 15s. for dull liver, and 13s. 6d. for drossy.

ARECA.—Fair Ceylon, slightly wormy, brought 13s. 6d. to 14s. 6d. per cwt.

ARGOL.—Fair pinky Cape realised 44s. per cwt.

BALSAM, COPAIBA.—Good bright Maranhão was obtainable at 1s. 10d., and a few cases of cloudy Cartagena sold at 1s. 6d.; a bid of 1s. 5d. is to be submitted for further lots.

BENZONIN.—Larger offerings brought about a decline of 2s. 6d. per cwt. Fifteen cases fair Sumatra seconds, well packed with small to medium almonds, sold "without reserve" at 5l. 12s. 6d. to 5l. 15s. Another lot of 12 cases brought from 5l. 17s. 6d. to 6l. for rather better packed. Good fair Sumatra seconds sold at 6l. 2s. 6d. to 6l. 5s., and 2 cases of middling seconds, of old fracture, at 5l. 10s. Fair glassy Palembang sold at 35s. A case of pea and bean size Siam was bought in at 12l.; 3 cases of siftings, in block, sold at from 4l. 10s. to 4l. 15s.; and hard, darkish block brought 77s. 6d. per cwt. Privately small sales of pea and bean size Siam have been made at 11l.

CALUMBA.—Fifty-one bags of small dull slightly-wormy sorts sold at 7s. per cwt.

CANTHARIDES.—A parcel of Chinese flies which have previously been offered were put up without reserve, and sold with competition at 1s. 6d.

CARDAMOMS opened at lower prices, but as the auctions progressed a better demand was shown, although values generally were easier, importers being anxious to meet the market in face of the heavy offerings. Fine qualities were neglected. Decorticated seeds were much sought after, and fully previous prices were paid. Values paid were as follows: Ceylon-Mysore, extra-bold pale, 2s. 5d. to 2s. 6d.; medium and bold pale, part open, 1s. 11d. to 2s.; bold medium pale, 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d.; bold yellowish, part open, 1s. 8d.; medium yellowish, 1s. 3d.; small yellowish, 1s.; bold dull open, 1s. 5d., subject; bold medium dull, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d.; small and medium dull, 10½d. to 11d.; small and medium pale, 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d.; pale pea-size, 1s. to 1s. 1d.; dull peas, 10d. to 1s.; bold long brownish, 1s. 10d., and small brown, 10d. to 11d.; shelly and split, 10d.; brown specky splits and pickings, 9½d. to 11d. per lb. Decorticated seeds, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 3d. per lb. Ceylon-Malabar, small and medium palish, 1s. 1d., subject.

CASCARILLA.—Siftings sold at 35s. per cwt.

CASTOR-SEED sold at 5s. per cwt.

CHIRETTA.—Seventeen bales of fair compressed sold at 1½d. per lb.

COCA-LEAVES.—Good green Ceylon sold at from 1s. to 1s. 1d. per lb.

COLOCYNTH.—Good white Turkey pulp is worth about 4s. per lb., net, and sales have been made at this price. Fair pulp was offered at 3s., and country-damaged sold at 1s. There was plenty of Spanish colocynth to be had at 1s. per lb., and for small to medium pale Turkey apple 1s. 8d. was wanted.

DRAGON'S-BLOOD was in good supply, and in fair demand at rather irregular but easier prices. Thirteen cases of fair block sold at from 7l. 5s. to 7l. 7s. 6d. Several cases of reboiled lump of bright colour brought 9l. 5s. down to 8l. 7s. 6d., subject; and a case of good, rather mixed lump, 8l. 2s. 6d. per cwt.

ERGOT.—Rather lower on sales "without reserve." Five bags fair Russian brought 1s. per lb., and slightly weevily Spanish also sold at 1s., with small sound at the same figure, all "without reserve." Fair bold Spanish was limited at 1s. 2d.

GAMBOGE declined about 30s. to 2l. per cwt., compared with the prices paid in public sale a month ago. For Siam pipe, slightly blocky, of good orange fracture, from 16l. to 16l. 15s., subject, was paid. Good pickings brought 15l. 5s., and low pickings 14l. 7s. 6d. per cwt.

HONEY.—Jamaica of the new crop was in excessive supply, and prices were easier. Fair bright pale amber liquid to dark red liquid in barrels sold at from 18s. 6d. to 20s. per cwt., and some fine bright amber liquid at 23s. to 24s. 6d. Palish set brought 20s. 6d. to 21s. 6d., dark set 20s., and mixed and dirty 17s. 6d. per cwt.; 27 cases of common black Mexican sold at 15s. 6d.

IONONE.—A parcel of 34 bottles *De Laire's* brand were taken out at 33s. per oz.

IPECACUANHA sold at firm to 2d. dearer rates compared with those paid privately, but compared with the last public sales prices were 6d. to 8d. higher; fair bright partly native picked Rio selling at from 5s. 6d. to 5s. 7d. per lb., and for selected bales 5s. 8d. was paid. Nothing was obtainable below 5s. 6d. Nine bales of cultivated Rio were limited at 5s. 10d., a bid of 5s. 7d. being refused. Cartagena was in fair demand, selling at from 4s. 4d. to 4s. 5d. for ordinary lean, and in another instance 4s. 5d. was refused. Privately small sales of Rio were made previous to the auctions at 5s. 6d. from first hands. The deliveries so far this month amount to 150 bales of both descriptions, chiefly Rio.

JALAP.—Thirteen bags small to bold tuber sold without reserve at 5½d. to 5¾d. per lb. About 100 bales have arrived on the Hamburg market during the past fortnight.

MUSK-SEED.—An odd box of fair odour from Grenada realised 6d.

MYRRH brought firm prices. Two cases good picked sold at 5l. 15s. per cwt., and 2 bags pale dusty siftings brought 72s., and 4 bags dark chips at 55s., both without reserve. Further small sales were afterwards made privately.

NUX VOMICA.—Fair sold at 9s. 3d., and 71 pockets rather earthy Bengal, and mixed with myrabolans, sold at 7s. 6d.

OIL, BAY.—West Indian distilled sold at 5s. 6d.

OIL, CASSIA.—To close an account, 12 cases of 76 per cent. c.a. sold without reserve at 2s. 6d. per lb.

OIL, CHAULMOOGRA, was obtainable at 1s. 6d.

OIL, LIME.—West Indian realised 1s. 4d., and hand-pressed 3s. 3d.

ORANGE-PEEL.—Good bright Tripoli strip was held at 6d. to 7d., fair selling at 5d. per lb.

ORRIS.—Twenty bags Verona sold without reserve at 11s.

RHUBARB.—In more demand at easy rates, especially as regards Canton. Medium and bold flat Canton, with three-quarters pinky fracture, part grey and dark, good coat, 8d. per lb. Bold round Canton with three-quarters good pinky fracture, close grained, 1s. 8d. Rough and spongy pickings, 10d., subject. Small to bold flat High-dried with three-quarters pinky fracture sold at 8d. per lb. Medium round Shensi, part trimming root, with pale pinky fracture and part stalky, sold at 1s. 11d. Nine cases of small to bold flat Canton, with three-quarters fair pinky fracture and one-quarter dark, sold "without reserve" at from 8½d. to 9d. per lb.

SARSAPARILLA.—Rather easier under the influence of larger offerings. Lima-Jamaica partly sold at 11½d. per lb., subject, to 1s., with damaged at 10d. Grey Jamaica brought 1s. 2d. for sound, and from 10d. to 1s. 1d. for damaged and coarse. In one instance 1s. 3d. was wanted. Red and grey native sold at from 10½d. to 1s. 1d.

SENNA.—About 60 bales Tinnevely was sold at from 1¼d. to 1½d. for common yellowish leaf, and pods at from 1¼d. to 1½d. Bold greenish leaf (1 bale) brought 6d. Alexandrian leaf sold at 2¾d. per lb. for broken leaf, and pale pods were disposed of at 7½d.

SQUILLS.—Fair white from Messina were limited at 3d.

STROPHANTHUS.—Genuine green Kombe (Mandala brand) was limited at 6s. per lb.

TAMARINDS.—At the spice-auctions 74 packages Antigua were bought in; about 200 barrels sold privately, at 9s. to 10s. At the drug-auctions 50 barrels Antigua had been sold privately, and 8 hogsheads sold in bond at 10s.

WAX, BEES'.—Jamaica sold steadily at from 8l. 2s. 6d. to 8l. 5s. per cwt. for fair to good; fine was bought in at 8l. 10s. to 8l. 12s. 6d. Fair brown Zanzibar block sold at 6l. 17s. 6d., and a mixed parcel of 35 bags also sold at from 6l. 10s. to 6l. 17s. 6d., subject. One case Nyassaland, 6l. 17s. 6d.

Cablegrams.

HAMBURG, April 30:—Japanese peppermint oil is firmer at 20m. per kilo., and menthol has advanced. Cartagena ipecacuanha is also advancing, and 10m. per kilo. is quoted.

SMYRNA, April 30:—Business has been done for United States account and for speculators at from 7s. 7d. to 7s. 10d. per lb. f.o.b. Market is firm.

NEW YORK, April 30:—The market is quiet. Opium rules firm at \$2.95 per lb. in case lots. Cod-liver oil is again dearer, and the market is excited at \$125 per barrel. Menthol has slightly declined, holders asking \$6.00 per lb. Balsam Peru is lower at 95c. per lb., and Mexican sarsaparilla is firmer at 7c. per lb. Sassafras is scarce at 8c., as is also nux vomica at 3c. per lb.

BERGEN, April 29, 6.5 P.M.:—The total catch of cod for the whole of Norway since the opening of the season now amounts to 34,374,000 against 36,000,000 at the corresponding period of last year. This has yielded 1,889 barrels, against 17,170 barrels last year. Better prospects are reported from Finnmarken, but the quality of the cod show no improvement. The market is firm at 500s. per barrel, f.o.b. Bergen, for non-congealing Lofoten oil.

Heavy Chemicals.

In some quarters there seems to be a somewhat quieter tone in the heavy-chemical market, but considered as a whole there is a very fair all-round business passing. For supplies over this year contracts have been more numerous than usual, and this largely accounts for any apparent lack in actual new business. Home-demand keeps up well, and certainly export orders cannot be described as disappointing. Values show very little material fluctuation and are for the most part maintained.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA is decidedly easier in tone, and in spite of supplies not being specially abundant prices have declined. Beckton terms, 13*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; London, 13*l.* 5*s.*; Leith, 13*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.* to 13*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; and Hull, 13*l.* 5*s.* to 13*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*

BENZOLS are also very quiet and 50 per cent. are lower, at 7*½d.* per gal., 90 per cent. stand 8*¾d.* to 9*d.* per gal.

ALKALI PRODUCE.—Bleaching powder very quiet as regards new business, but in steady request against contracts. Prices are nominal and depend largely upon conditions of delivery, &c. Softwood casks free on rails, 3*l.* 10*s.* to 4*l.* 10*s.* per ton, and 5*s.* per ton extra, f.o.b. Liverpool or Tyne. Caustic soda is unchanged and in moderate request only, 76 to 77 per cent., 10*l.* 10*s.* to 10*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* per ton; 70 per cent., 9*l.* 15*s.* to 9*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; and 60 per cent., 8*l.* 15*s.* to 8*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* per ton. Ammonia alkali continues to maintain a firm position, at 4*l.* 10*s.* to 4*l.* 15*s.* per ton, free on rails at works. Soda crystals are steady, home-trade demand especially being good, f.o.b. Tyne, 62*s.* 6*d.*; f.o.b. Liverpool, 67*s.* 6*d.* per ton. Bicarbonate of soda, 6*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* to 6*l.* 15*s.* per ton, f.o.b. Liverpool, in large casks, and 6*l.* 15*s.* to 7*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* per ton in 1-cwt. kegs. Saltcake has improved a little in tone and demand is perhaps a shade better, at 19*s.* to 21*s.* per ton in bulk free on rails. Chlorates of potash and soda, owing to better request, have improved in tone, 2*½d.* to 2*¾d.* per lb. is about their value. Yellow prussiates of potash and soda have declined still further and are weak, at 4*¾d.* to 3*½d.* per lb. respectively. Sulphate of soda moving steadily, at 27*s.* 6*d.* to 32*s.* 6*d.* per ton in bags free on rails. Hyposulphite of soda in heavier demand and prices tend better, 6/8-cwt. casks, 5*l.* 5*s.* to 5*l.* 15*s.* per ton f.o.r. or f.o.b.; and 1 cwt. kegs, 6*l.* to 7*l.* 10*s.*, according to quality and quantity. Silicates of soda unchanged in position or value, 140° Tw., 4*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* to 4*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* per ton; 100° Tw., 3*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* to 4*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* per ton; and 75° Tw., 3*l.* 5*s.* to 3*l.* 15*s.* per ton, f.o.b. Liverpool or Tyne, in usual casks.

Liverpool Drug-market.

Liverpool, April 29.

CASTOR OIL.—The market remains firm at 2*¾d.* to 2*⅞d.* per lb. in store, first and second pressure French selling at 2*¾d.* and 2*⅞d.* respectively.

GUM ACACIA.—Several of the largest holders have withdrawn their parcels from the market. It is reported that the crop is only about half of the previous season's. There are buyers at old prices, but holders who will sell ask about 5*s.* per cwt. advance on former quotations.

AFRICAN GINGER.—There have been sales to arrive at 31*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., and the bulk of the new crop is now supposed to have come forward.

BEESWAX.—An arrival of 35 bags Chilean will shortly be put on the market.

QUILLAIA-BARK.—Holders are very firm at 19*l.* 10*s.* to 20*l.* per ton. A further advance is anticipated.

COD-LIVER OIL (Newfoundland).—The market is entirely bare.

CANARY-SEED.—Holders have accepted 55*s.* per quarter for good Turkish, a sale of 100 hags having taken place.

CREAM OF TARTAR.—All agents are asking 2*s.* to 3*s.* per cwt. advance.

HONEY.—Fifty-three cases Californian have changed hands at 34*s.* per cwt.

German Drug-market.

Hamburg, April 28

Business is very quiet here at present, and there is very little doing in our drug-market just now.

CAMPHOR (REFINED) is quiet at 425*m.* to 420*m.* per 100 kilos. COCAINE is firm; makers quote 580*m.*, and second-hand 560*m.*, per kilo.

ERGOT is very quiet at 260*m.* to 250*m.* per 100 kilos.

GALANGAL is firm at 35*m.* per 100 kilos.

MYRRH is getting scarce; to-day's quotation is 160*m.* per 100 kilos.

IPECACUANHA is decidedly firmer. Rio is held at 14*m.* and Cartagena 10*m.* per kilo. The latter is in a few firm hands.

KOLA.—Supplies are scarce; spot is quoted 80*m.* to 100*m.* per 100 kilos., according to quality.

MENTHOL is in more request at unchanged prices.

QUININE is unchanged at 39*m.* per kilo.

SENEGA is firm at 800*m.* per 100 kilos.

SUGAR OF MILK is firm at 100*m.* per 100 kilos.

STAR-ANISE is cheap at 112*m.* per 100 kilos.

WAX (JAPANESE) is quoted 140*m.* per 100 kilos., spot.

OILS (FIXED).—Castor is quiet and neglected. Cod-liver is very firm, and nominally quoted 500*m.* to 450*m.* per barrel for non-congealing. Linseed quiet, and little doing. Chinese wood is scarce and firmer at 50*½m.* per 100 kilos.

OILS (ESSENTIAL).—Star-anise is unchanged at 10*½m.* per kilo. Peppermint is unsettled; GHG is quoted 16*m.* per lb., and Japanese 19*m.* per kilo. Caraway-seed and carvol firm.

American Drug-market.

New York, April 21.

Business is of good average volume, but the market is devoid of special features of interest.

BALSAMS.—Peru is neglected, and quotations of \$1 are nominal. Tolu is easy at 27*c.* to 28*c.* per lb.

BEESWAX.—Supplies are very limited, and the market is firm in tone, with yellow held at 30*c.* to 32*c.*

BUCHU.—Short leaves are selling in a small way at 24*c.* to 25*c.* per lb.

COD-LIVER OIL eased off last week, and supplies were obtainable down to \$90. Reports from Norway have stiffened up the market, and dealers now ask \$100 to \$110. Prime Newfoundland oil is quoted at \$85 to \$95, with little obtainable.

COCA-LEAVES are in light supply, and firm at 17*c.* to 18*c.* for Truxillo, and 28*c.* for Huanoco.

GAMBOGE has declined to 90*c.* per lb.

JAPAN WAX.—Demand is good and prices firm at 15*½c.* to 16*c.*

MENTHOL is dull at \$6.25, a nominal quotation.

OPIMUM is jobbing in case-lots at \$2.95.

QUININE is in fair demand. German is offered from second-hands at 25*c.*, and Java at 23*½c.*

PEPPERMINT OIL.—Advance reports from growing districts have stiffened the market, but there are still sellers at \$3 to \$3.15 per lb.

Arrivals.

The following drugs, chemicals, &c. have arrived at the principal ports of the United Kingdom from April 22 to 28, inclusive:—Acetanilide (@ Amsterdam), 3; acid, citric (@ Bordeaux), 8; acid, carbolic, 10; acid, tartaric (@ Bari) 30, (@ Genoa) 8, (@ Antwerp) 4; ammon. chlor., 5; argol (@ Naples), 38; arsenic (@ Oporto), 139; asafetida (@ Lingah), 17; "balsams" (@ Acapulco), 6; bleaching-powder (@ Hamburg), 185; camphor (@ Hong Kong), 12; canary-seed (@ Constantinople), 100; cardamoms, 72; caraway-seed (@ Amst.), 160; castor oil (@ Hamburg) 20 cs., (@ Genoa) 10, (@ Leghorn) 20, (@ Antwerp) 96, (@ Marseilles) 187; chamomiles (@ Ghent), 10; chloral hydrate, 5; chloroform, 2; cinchona (@ Calicut), 8; col-liver oil (@ Amsterdam), 5; cuscus (@ Hamburg), 10; cuttlefish-bone, 10; cream of tartar (@ Bordeaux) 62, (@ Marseilles) 12; dragon's-blood (@ Penang), 2; drugs (@ New York) 300 cs., (@ Boston) 255; essential oils (@ Ostend) 21, (@ Messina) 11, (@ Ostend) 9, (@ Marseilles) 31; galls (@ Persia) 900, and 752 in tr.; gamboge (@ Singapore), 8; gentian (@ Marseilles), 20; ginger (@ Kobe) 17, (@ Hong-Kong) 20, (@ W.C. Africa) 504, (@ Calicut) 227, (@ Jamaica) 1,007, (@ New York) 245 brls. 60 bgs.; gum arabic (@ Suez), 286 in tr.; gum, unenumerated (@ Persia), 659 pkgs.; insect-powder (@ Marseilles), 88; ipecacuanha (@ Colon), 6; olibanum (@ Bombay), 79; opium (@ Smyrna) 251, (@ Marseilles) 10, (@ Constantinople) 81; orris (@ Leghorn), 13; peppermint oil (@ Hamburg), 10; potash bichrom., 13; potash chlorate (@ Gothenburg), 20; potash cyanide (@ Hamburg), 65; roots (@ Marseilles), 98; sal ammoniac (@ Amsterdam), 14; sarsaparilla (@ Colon), 81; scammony-root (@ Caiffa), 26; soda chlorate (@ Dunkirk), 150; soda crystals (@ Ghent), 830; spices (@ Grenada), 88; sticklac (@ Singapore), 50; sugar of lead, 16; sulphuric acid (@ Amst.), 15; tamarinds (@ St. Kitts) 20, (@ Barbados) 410; tannic acid (@ Hamburg), 11; tartar (@ Amsterdam) 99, (@ Messina) 33, (@ Palermo) 100, (@ Malaga) 10, (@ Bordeaux) 44; tartar emetic (@ Hamburg), 18; tragacanth (@ Constantinople) 25, (@ Persia) 56; vanilla (@ Mauritius) 4, (@ Bordeaux) 6; wax, bees' (@ Dieppe) 4, (@ Adelaide) 10, (@ Bombay) 51, (@ Hambxrg) 13, (@ Mogador) 8, (@ Natal) 10; wax ceresin (@ Hamburg), 50; wax, Japanese (@ Hong-Kong), 16; wine-lees (@ Messina) 450, (@ Amst.) 538.

UNITED STATES Consul F. D. Chester writes from Budapest that his attention has been called by a Rotterdam firm to the fact that Germany exports a quantity of magnesium carbonate and oxide to Hungary, and that there are American factories of these articles. The firms of Ferdinand Neruda and Frederick Kochmeister's Successor, in Budapest, wholesale druggists, could probably be induced to import the American article direct, though not through Holland or Germany.

MR. HENRY COHEN, of Messrs. Cresswell Brothers & Schmitz, Red Lion Square, W.C., has returned from a business-trip to the United States, and resumed his journeys to the Midlands and North.

Photographic Notes.

BY A PHARMACEUTICAL CAMERIST.

THE COMBINED BATH.

The simplest formula for a combined toning-and-fixing bath for printing-out papers is the following, which a correspondent recently forwarded:

Sodii hyposulph.	...	...	3j. 5vj.
Plumbi acet.	...	...	gr. xx.
Aurii chlorid.	...	...	gr. iiss.
Aqua destill. ad	...	...	3x.

Dissolve the hypo and sugar of lead in the water, set aside for two days, filter, and then add the gold chloride.

Half-pint bottles of this bath sell at 1s., the label having the following directions:

Prints should be rather deeper than required when finished. Immerse the prints in the solution for from ten to fifteen minutes until the desired tone is obtained, and finally wash for an hour in running water.

Another formula which has been sent me is for a

ONE-SOLUTION DEVELOPER,

which I am assured is as near perfection as it is possible to get:

Metol. (Hauff)	...	...	gr. xxv.
Quinol.	...	...	gr. xl.
Potass. metasulph.	...	...	gr. c.
Potass. brom....	...	...	gr. viij.
Potass. carbon.	...	...	3j. gr. xx.
Aq. dest. ad	...	...	3x.

Dissolve the metol and quinol in 6 oz. of water, add the metasulphite and bromide, dissolve, and strain. Dissolve the salt of tartar in the rest of the water, and mix the two solutions.

Cork the bottles tightly, having previously dipped the corks in melted wax. The label reads thus:

The Perfect CONCENTRATED DEVELOPER In One Solution.

*Suitable alike for Plates, Films, Bromide Papers,
and Lantern Slides.*

FOR USE, dilute with an equal part of water.

FOR BROMIDE PAPERS, use 2 parts of water to 1 of Developer. In case of over-exposure, add a few drops of 10-per-cent. Solution of Bromide of Potassium.

Produces Brilliant Negatives with great freedom
from fog or stain.

EXCELLENT FOR SNAPSHOTS.

PREPARED ONLY BY

AS SEEN BY OTHERS.

A contributor to *Photography* thus comments on the Pharmacy Bill and manages to compress in a few sentences quite a number of inaccuracies:

This Parliamentary action seems likely to lead to some changes in the law affecting the sale of poisons, the change being in the direction of making it more difficult to obtain poisons, even for manufacturing-purposes. So far, photographers have experienced no difficulties in obtaining poisonous chemicals for trade-purposes, but this state of free trade in poisons seems about to end, and the photographer will be compelled to go to the local chemist for what poisonous compounds he must have. Amongst professional photographers, at least, the local chemist is not regarded with much favour as a purveyor of photographic requisites, and even when he is all that can be desired, his prices often compare un-

favourably with those of the wholesale photographic dealers. If the sale of poisons used by photographers is to be restricted still further, we may see photographic industry as much injured by foolish legislation as has been the case with the motor-trade in the past, a result which would be deplorable.

Following this is a contributed headed "Piffle." The headline seems to me to be singularly well placed.

THE IMPERIAL COMPANY,

whose plates and paper are perhaps the best-selling photographic lines in the market, are about to issue roll-films. If the quality is up to that of the plates, there should be a good demand. The "Imperial" Handbook for 1903 gives directions for developing the films.

THE ORDER-BOOKS

which the wholesale photographic-houses are sending out for the use of their customers are intended to facilitate the execution of orders and prevent disputes. One copy of the order is kept by the customer, the other two made by the carbon sheet are sent to the wholesale dealer. It is stated that the filling and entering-up of the order will be hastened, so that chemists should not grudge any little trouble involved.

THE CONDENSED CATALOGUES

which Houghtons and Butchers supply to dealers at nominal rates are capital advertisements for the photographic department. Both firms are to be congratulated on the artistic style in which the lists are produced. I have found that amateurs appreciate the copies which I am distributing. It is necessary to take advantage of the offer to have one's name and address printed on the booklets, as it gives a distinctiveness which pays from an advertising point of view.

A LONG LIST

of agents for the Alliance Roll-film Camera Company was recently published in the *British Journal of Photography*, from which it appears that the cameras turned out by the company are being well received by chemists. The wholesale dealers are: Barclay & Sons (Limited), 95 Farringdon Street, E.C.; Busch Camera Company, 31 Hatton Garden, E.C.; W. Butcher & Sons, St. Bride Street, E.C.; J. Fallowfield, 146 Charing Cross Road, W.; Houghton & Son (Limited), High Holborn, W.C.; Marion & Co. (Limited), 22-23 Soho Square; F. Newbery & Son, 27-28 Charterhouse Street, E.C.; Sanger & Son, 2 Winsley Street, W.; Sutton & Co., 76 Chiswell Street; Tyler & England (Limited), 79 Copenhagen Street, N.; Woolley & Co, Victoria Bridge, Manchester. The idea is to make special patterns for each of the wholesalers. There is of course a family likeness in the various cameras; the exclusiveness is in the matter of fittings. Several of the cameras have been described in the *C. & D.*, and it should be noted that they are all English-made.

A TIP TO DEALERS.

According to the *Amateur Photographer* a Holborn dealer has hit on a good advertising idea which is worthy of imitation. A frame is hung in the window bearing the following inscription: "Exposure to-day for street snapshots on Kodak films or plates of equal rapidity." Then follow three openings marked respectively $f/8$, $f/11$, and $f/16$, and under these f values are given the required exposures "between 11 and 3 o'clock." The light-values may alter, but the exposures named are pretty accurate, and should be a guide to the tourist or American visitor at any rate, who is often puzzled by the varying conditions of the London atmosphere.

FORMOSULPHITE,

a compound of formalin and sulphite of soda, is being introduced by Messrs. Lumière. It takes the place of the alkali and preservative in the developer, and is compounded as follows:

Formosulphite	...	...	9 parts
Pyrogallol	...	...	1 part
Water to make	...	...	100 parts

The chemical is also suitable for use with metol, catechol, and quinone.

South African News.

(From our own Correspondents.)

A NEW BUSINESS.—Mr. Geo. Speechly, of Port Elizabeth, has opened a pharmacy at Steynsburg, Cape Colony.

A NEW J.P.—Mr. E. J. Adcock, chemist, Krugersdorp, has been appointed a Justice of the Peace for the Witwatersrand district of the Transvaal. This is a special honour, as the district is one of the largest in the colony, embracing fifty or sixty miles of territory.

JOHANNESBURG JOTTINGS.—The business of Mr. Davis, in Marshall Street, Jeppe's Town, has been taken over by Mr. B. B. Johnston, who formerly carried on business in the Cape Peninsula. Mr. Davis intends taking a rest after forty years spent in the drug trade.—Mr. A. Walsh, managing director, and Mr. G. Needham, London manager, for Lennon (Limited), have arrived in Johannesburg on a business-visit from Cape Town.—On April 3, with brilliant ceremony, Mrs. Dale Lacey's Convalescent Home was opened by Lord Milner at Yeoville, one of Johannesburg's newest and most charming suburbs. There was a large and distinguished gathering present. The institution has been named the "King Edward VII. Convalescent Home," and is intended primarily for single young men who when ill cannot afford all the attentions they require.

NATAL NOTES.—Much interest is being evinced, writes a Durban correspondent, in the trial now taking place at the Durban Sessions of an employé of a large sugar-estate in the Umzimkulu district who is indicted for the murder of a fellow-worker by poisoning. The medical man who attended the deceased, and who made a *post mortem*, stated that death was due to "poisoning by squills." The prisoner was seen to put some powder from a bottle into a cup of tea prepared for deceased; but the opinions of the medical faculty appear to differ considerably on the subject. The doctor, who is of opinion that "squill poisoning" caused death, admitted in cross-examination that he only suspected poisoning after death had taken place. The case for the Crown occupied three days in the hearing, and when the mail left (April 4) it was not finished.—Mr. S. K. Elgie, chemist and druggist, leaves Durban at the end of this month for a holiday in the Old Country, which he has not visited for over thirteen years. Mr. Elgie will be accompanied by his family.

Pharmaceutical Society of Rhodesia.

At a general meeting of the members held at Bulawayo on February 19, Mr. A. H. Phelps (Smart & Copley) was elected a member of the Society. The President (Mr. W. J. Bickle) introduced the subject of revision of duties imposed by Customs authorities, enumerating burning-fluid, tabloids, pills in bulk, patent medicines *versus* "chemists' packed goods," &c. After a discussion it was decided that the Executive go thoroughly into the question and report to a later meeting. A resolution was passed congratulating Mr. Cattell (who is at present in England), an old member, and at one time President of the Society, on his recent marriage. A vote of condolence was passed with the friends of the late Dr. J. N. Wilson, who died recently at Livingstone.

The Executive was asked to consider the formation of a photographic club.

At a meeting of the Executive held on February 24 the following resolutions were passed regarding the

DUTIES ON SPIRIT OF WINE, METHYLATED SPIRIT, AND BURNING-FLUID.

1. The Society protests against any duty being levied on fuel, or on spirit used in the Arts, and suggests the duty be reduced to at most—the amount at present levied in the Transvaal.

2. The Society is of opinion that a duty of 15s. per proof gallon on spirit imported for medicinal purposes is excessive, and should be reduced to 7½ per cent. *ad valorem*, as on other medicinal preparations and drugs for dispensing, on the signed guarantee of the importer that it shall only be used for such purposes. (This resolution is not designed to interfere with or modify the duty on potable spirit, but the Society submits that such should only be sold by vendors holding a spirit-licence.)

The following resolution was also passed regarding the

DUTIES ON PROPRIETARY MEDICINES, &c.

That a distinction should be made between so-called "patent medicines" or "proprietary articles" and "chemists' packed goods," the latter to bear a duty of 7½ per cent. *ad valorem*. Under the first heading should be placed those medicines the composition of which is known only to the maker. Under the second heading should be included simple drugs packed ready for retail, such as castor oil, liquorice-powder, Gregory powder, tabloids, tablets, pills, &c., the formulae of which are official or common property of the trade.

It was decided to bring the resolutions to the notice of the special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, being held that day, in order that the President of the Chamber might know the wishes of the Society when attending the Bloemfontein Conference. At the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Bickle read the resolutions, and offered a few remarks thereon. The Chamber expressed itself in sympathy with the resolutions, and the President (Mr. Dempster) said that he should have pleasure in bringing them before H.E. the Administrator.

It was decided, at an Executive meeting held on February 25, to forward the resolutions *re* Customs duties to the Collector of Customs, with a covering letter, offering to meet him to discuss details. Further, at a general meeting held on February 27, the Secretary presented the report of the Executive, which was received, and a resolution thanking Mr. Blewett for his services as acting-Secretary during Mr. Copley's absence was unanimously passed.

The result of the Conference will not be known until early in June, when the proposals will be laid simultaneously before the Legislative Councils of the various colonies.

Chances on the Rand.

JOHANNESBURG is a busy city (writes Mr. D. H. Davies), and has recently attracted many who are hunting for fortunes. It is already very well equipped with pharmacies; in fact, some think it is almost overdone. I have met several from home there on the look-out for openings, but most of them decided, after surveying all the prospects, that it was better to be on the look-out for a country town. Perhaps some of the brother chemists at home will not wonder when a few of the prevailing facts are brought to their notice. Knowing that a word from South Africa is always welcome, I will give a few items.

A shop and storeroom or a ground floor suitable for a chemist would fetch in a good position, anything between 65% and 75% per month rent. This, as a first outlay, places a big responsibility on the shoulders of a new-comer, as it takes a good deal of time to pick up the new experience necessary to grapple with the Rand trade, which is in many ways different from the home experience.

Most of the Rand pharmacies are not only up to date, but in many ways ahead of those at home, because the South African medical practitioner goes in for most modern remedies, and it is nothing unusual to meet with a full array of new drugs only just out. The Dutch medicine-trade, of course, is a big thing, but it entails time to pick up the necessary experience.

The Kaffir and Dutch languages are practically essential, so that it would be of much more benefit in the long run for gentlemen intending to open in any part of South Africa in the first place to gain experience inside the counter of another pharmacy out here.

In Johannesburg, apart from the rent of the shop, there is the rent of the private house to consider, and from investigations I made quite recently when there the following may be taken as correct. A small house—say, with four or five rooms—in anything like a comfortable neighbourhood fetches from 25% to 35% or more per month rent, in addition to which there are rates, such as the water-rate (about 20s. per month), sanitary rate (15s. per month). Besides the outlay for the rent, there are wages of coloured servants, which, at the present time, stand fairly high. The washing-bill for a family would not be a small one, if based on the prices charged by the steam-laundries—viz., 9s. per dozen for shirts and 3s. per dozen for collars—but I think most families get washing done by private contract with the native washerwomen. Fowls at present fetch 5s. 6% to 6s. 6% each, and eggs about 6s. per dozen, although I have seen them sold at 8s. A pint bottle of Guinness's stout or lager beer costs 4s.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant, aged 29, height 5 ft. 9 in., capable of managing Branch; large experience in Dispensing and good references; disengaged. Apply, "Permanency," 137 High Street, Chatham.

QUALIFIED: 23; 6½ years' London and Provincial experience; good-class Dispensing, Counter and Photographic; North Wales Coast preferred. Jones, Factory, Bodelern, Anglesey.

JUNIOR, unqualified, aged 22, seeks engagement for season at Margate, or near; 6½ years' Store experience, mostly at counter; outdoors. Address, "Cantab." (174/33), Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT or Manager; 24; unqualified; abstainer; Prescriber, Extractor, Botanical; Store, varied experience; disengaged. "Energetic," 8 Tower Street, Bensham, Gateshead-on-Tyne.

EVENINGS.—Assistant, engaged in Wholesale, desires employment two or three evenings per week; 12 years' recent Retail experience; excellent references. "J. G.," 24 Saltoun Road, Brixton, S.W.

EXPERIENCED Lady Dispenser (Minor) wishing to gain shop experience desires engagement with chemist; small salary to begin. "E. M. T.," Lady Gomm Dispensary, Rotherhithe, London, S.E.

MEDICAL Student; 24; teetotaler; 7 years' experience with chemists and doctors; good Prescriber and Extractor; desires part-time engagement in London. "Dispenser," 2A Camden Road, N.W.

DISPENSER and Bookkeeper to Surgeon or firm of Surgeons; aged 29; unqualified; large experience and good references; London preferred, but country not objected to. Apply, "Statim," 137 High Street, Chatham.

WANTED, by a Clergyman's daughter, holding Apothecaries' Hall Certificate, a post as Dispenser, in the neighbourhood of London (S.E. preferred); engaged in mornings. Apply, "H. M. M.," St. John's Vicarage, Blackheath, S.E.

PHARMACEUTICAL Chemist, who has given up business, would be pleased to take occasional evenings or Locum work; Country, Store, and West-end experience; Photography and Dentistry; in London or suburbs. "Hector" (180/27), Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT: 27; unqualified; single; good height, appearance, and education; 10 years' high-class Dispensing, Family, and up-to-date Store experience; London; outdoors; disengaged June 2nd; what salary offered? "Lionel," 1 Richmond Villas, Walton Road, Woking.

DISENGAGED.—Qualified Manager seeks re-engagement; 20 years' first-class London and Provincial experience, including large Stores; thorough knowledge Photographic and Optical Apparatus; married; London interview. "Visitor," 74 London Road, Southborough, Kent.

ADVERTISER wants indoor situation for Christian youth (19), with him 5 months; leaving because very short; young, rough appearance, and poor education render him unsuitable for good-class business; honest, truthful, willing, obliging, persevering, and careful; abstainer and non-smoker; plain, homely family preferred; no premium; first 2 years free, 1 or 2 years small salary; disengaged. "Suffolk" (175/36), Office of this Paper.

WHOLESALE.

YOUTH desires employment in Wholesale. "Opus," 13 Brudenell Mount, Leeds.

ADVERTISER (23), 6 years both Retail and Wholesale, desires situation. 175/16, Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLER, calling upon Chemists, Midlands and North, desires good side-line. 173/17, Office of this Paper.

PHARMACEUTICAL Chemist (30) desires position in Wholesale; Drugs or Sundries. 180/36, Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLER.—Young Gentleman wishes to leave retail to travel for good-class Drug House. A. Wrigley, Dovercourt, Essex.

TRAVELLER, qualified Chemist, desires to represent good house; Midlands and North preferred. 173/16, Office of this Paper.

YOUNG Pharmaceutical Chemist, Metallist, requires position in Laboratory of a Wholesale house. 173/14, Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLER (32), experienced, wishes to represent good house in Drugs, Sundries, &c., connection. "S.," 30 Southend, Croydon.

ADVERTISER (29½) desires situation in Wholesale warehouse; 12½ years' Retail experience. "Almo" (179/7), Office of this Paper.

ADVERTISER (26), well-educated, requires situation in Wholesale; 4 years' experience; good references. 27/72, Office of this Paper.

EXPERIENCED Assistant, capable of Management, Despatches, Medicine-chest work, Manufacturing. 181/25, Office of this Paper.

ADVERTISER requires situation; experienced in Despatch, Manufacturing, and General Wholesale work. 178/3, Office of this Paper.

EXPERIENCED Wet-counter Hand seeks situation; practical all-round man; good references. "A. C. G." (173/30), Office of this Paper.

NORTHERN Representative, Aerators Limited ("Sparklets"), desires first-class side line, Chemists and Grocers. 176/28, Office of this Paper.

CHEMISTS: young man (25), total abstainer, seeks situation; 5 years' experience as Porter and Stockkeeper's Assistant. Box 442, Willings, 129 Strand.

REPRESENTATIVE: 10 years' connection, Doctors, Chemists, North, South, West England; disengaged. "Opium" (176/32), Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLER (31), all-round experience, wishes for re-engagement with good firm; highest references; Provinces preferred. 181/39, Office of this Paper.

CLERK-BOOKKEEPER (24) desires permanency; 8 years' experience, Wholesale and Retail; highest references; moderate salary. 176/11, Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLER, by gentleman; 34; Drugs, Druggists' Sundries, Toilet Soaps, or Allied Trade; 12 years' experience Travelling; highest reference. 181/10, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Chemist (37), 8 years successful in own business, seeks position of trust with good firm, or as Representative in London; highest references. 172/29, Office of this Paper.

MANUFACTURING Chemists.—Junior (21) seeks situation in Laboratory or at Counter; good Wholesale and Retail experience; good references. "B. F. G." (181/35), Office of this Paper.

CHEMIST (29), 13 years' first-class Manufacturing and Wholesale experience with large firms; desires position as Manager, Chemist, or Representative. "Chemist," 18 Smithfield Street, Birmingham.

GENTLEMAN (Manchester), with thorough experience as Representative, is open for an appointment with good firm Grocers, Chemists, Confectioners; Lancashire and Yorkshire. "E" (173/19), Office of this Paper.

A MAJOR man with good practical experience in the retail and special knowledge of analytical and bacteriological work, desires a situation as Assistant in a wholesale pharmaceutical laboratory. 172/15, Office of this Paper.

GENTLEMAN (27) desires situation either in Laboratory, Wet Department, or as Warehouseman; good general Laboratory experience; 3 years charge of Tincture-room; excellent reference. "E. V.," 162 Fore Street, Exeter.

ADVERTISER (aged 22) desires engagement in Wholesale, with good prospect of advancement; 6½ years' experience of good-class Retail; quick, reliable, and trustworthy; undeniable references. Address, 177/22, Office of this Paper.

SECRETARY and Accountant of old-established House seeks similar position in sound London or Provincial House; first-rate Accountant, Correspondent, and good disciplinarian; excellent references. Apply, "Accounts" (179/3), Office of this Paper.

AGENCIES.

3s. 6d. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

LONDON Agent wanted; one having a good connection amongst shippers of sundries and surgical goods; must have facilities for storage and despatch of smalls. State full particulars to 27/17, Office of this Paper.

AGENT wanted, by large firm manufacturing Chemical Glassware (Continental). Gentlemen, thoroughly experienced in this branch, apply to 181/11, Office of this Paper.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SYPHON-REPAIRING.—We shall be happy to send our Illustrated Booklet on this subject Free on receipt of 1d. stamp. Idris & Co. (Lim.) Syphon Manufacturers, St. Pancras, London, N.W.

WATERGLASS is the most perfect Egg Preservative known; sample tin, with full directions, Ed.; enough to preserve 1,500 eggs, 6s.; both carriage paid. Special terms to Chemists from the Excavator Co., Ltd., 56 Narrow Street, Limehouse, London, E.

SEND your developing to me, I develop all celluloid films, 1/- roll, 12 expos., any size, postage 1d. return post; cash must accompany order; cameras bought or exchanged; always a large stock of second-hand ones cheap; Brownies, 2/6; Pocket Kodaks, 5/-. Martin, Chemist, Southampton.

5s. per 10,000 Handbills (demy 8vo).—We have a Special Scheme by which we are able to write you an attractive and original Handbill, and supply you with 10,000 copies, printed on good paper, carriage paid, for 5s. cash with order; specimens free. A customer writes:—"Your bills are extraordinary value." B. Whitworth Hird (Limited), Advertising Specialists, Norwich. Send to-day.

PENNYS PASTE.—For the better protection against useless substitutes, the word "Betawline" has been registered, and it is desired you mention "Betawline Brand" when ordering, and you will receive the original preparation; stocked by all Sundries firms; most highly recommended. Made only by R. L. Snow, successor to Penny & Co.; new address, 146A Loughborough Road, Brixton.

CHEMISTS starting business or contemplating alterations will do well to write us for Plans, Specifications, and Estimates. Shops fitted from £35. Mr. Treble personally superintends all work, and will wait upon clients and give them the benefit of his long experience and advice if desired. Cheapest house for Plate Glass Shelves, Wall Fittings, Drug Drawers, Window Enclosures, Showcases, &c., &c. **TREBLE & CO.**, Complete Shop Fitters, Rectory Works, Rendlesham Road, Clapton, London, N.E.

SHOP FITTINGS AND SHOW CASES.—Marble-top sponge-case, mahogany and plate-glass; 2 ft. 6 in. long by 3 ft. high by 1 ft. 6 in. wide, 90/-; mahogany and plate-glass perfume case and desk, plate-glass mirror back, 55/-; mahogany and plate-glass counter-case, 3 ft. long by 1 ft. 6 in. wide, plate-glass mirror fall, and lined velvet, 40/-; 12-ft. complete drug fitting, 9 ft. high, with bevelled-edged glass drawer labels, shelves, lockers, &c., £12 10/-; and large quantity of other fittings equally cheap.

PHILIP JOSEPHS & SONS, 93 Old Street, London, E.C.

SPECIAL Lines in Shop Fittings, Bottles, &c.—6 4-gall Carboys and Stands, 12s. 6d. each; 1 6-ft. Mirror-centre Dispensing-screen, £6, cost £14. The Fittings of a shop, including 150 Gold-labelled Rounds, carriage paid, £39; 12-ft. Range Pine Drug-drawers, gold-labelled, £5 15s.; 12 4-lb. Pink Jars, 45s.; 1 Nest Counter-drawers, 30s.; 156 Rectal-label Shop-rounds, £11 10s.; Set of 3-ft. Plate-glass Shelves, with tapped bars and brackets, 42s.; 6-ft. Dispensing-screen. Mirror-centre, £5; 1 10 ft. counter, with bardwood top, 75s.; 1 8-ft. ditto, 65s.; 1 6 ft. ditto, 50s.; all carriage paid. R. Tomlinson & Sons, Headquarters for Chemists' Fittings, Bold Street, Constitution Hill, Birmingham.

To Owners of Proprietary Articles, Manufacturing Chemists, Syndicates, and others.

MESSRS. T. G. WHARTON & STUNT, having successfully disposed of several trading concerns, and being in direct communication with capitalists and likely purchasers, are prepared to undertake for sale by auction or private treaty, any genuine concern showing profits. Particulars may be addressed to T. G. Wharton & Stunt (Trading Department), Auctioneers and Surveyors, 8 Ironmonger Lane, Cheapside, E.C. Telephone, Bank 5,71.

MADAM & TUCKNISS, Sharebrokers, 30 Tranquil Vale, Blackheath, S.E. Telephone Nos. 81 and 81A Lee Green.

ON SALE (free of commission, subject)—150 A. J. White ordinary 10s. 3d., 100 preference 15s. 4d.; 50 Camwall ordinary 13s. 9d., 30 preference 17s. 6d.; 50 Evans Lescher preference £5 7s. 6d.; 123 Idris "A" ordinary 28s. 9d., 50 "A" preference 22s. 10d.; 100 Hford ordinary 32s. 3d., 100 preference 22s. 9d.; 100 W. Jameson ordinary 17s.; 100 Sanitas ordinary 26s. 6d.; 30 Vinolia preference 87s. 6d.

WANTED (subject).—100 A. J. White ordinary 9s.; 50 Baiss Bros. preference 19s.; 100 Camwall ordinary 12s. 9d., 50 preference 16s. 3d.; 100 Barclay preference (12s. paid) 7s.; 300 Lewis & Burrows ordinary 9s. 9d., 100 preference 14s. 6d.; 100 Meggeson ordinary 25s. 9d. xd.; 100 G. B. Kent preference 20s. 3d.; 20 Vinolia preference 81s. 3d.

List of Shares for sale and wanted sent free. Banker's references.

STIRLING'S AIDS TO PHARMACEUTICAL STUDENTS.

All post free throughout the world. Descriptive List post free on request.

Notes on Dispensing. Pocket Edition. Interleaved. 1s. 6d.

Pharmaceutical Latin and Prescription Reading. 1s. 6d.

Præscripta Autographa. With Key. 2s. 6d.

Materia Medica Synopsis, B.P., 1898. 2s.

Synoptical Tables of the British Pharmacopœia, 1898, 1s. 6d.

JOHN GOWEB, Publisher, Waterloo, LIVERPOOL.

NOTES FOR ASSISTANTS.

ALDERMAN B. ROBINSON, of Salford, died on Monday (p. 711).

SOME straight facts regarding living in the Transvaal will be found on p. 728.

WE give a page of photographic notes this week which contains some useful hints (p. 727).

LORD AVEBURY'S Shops (Early Closing) Bill has passed through the House of Lords (p. 717).

THE necessity for specifying the method used for estimating eugenol is shown in a note on p. 712.

THE **PETERBOROUGH CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION** is now in working-order, with Mr. J. H. Pearson as President (p. 701).

MR. CAMPRIN expresses his views as a Council candidate on p. 729, and Mr. John Taylor's address is summarised on p. 701.

THE origin of the words "opium," "opoldeldoc," "orange," and other pharmaceutical O's, is dealt with by "Xrayser" on p. 713.

MR. G. F. H. BARTLETT, chemist and druggist, High Street, Battersea, has opened a branch at 236 Battersea Park Road, S.W.

THE **PUBLIC DISPENSERS' ASSOCIATION** is moving to have the Pharmacy Bill amended so that dispensing in public institutions will be conducted under the same conditions as in open shop (p. 717).

MESSRS. CARR & Co., dispensing chemists, announce their intention of shortly relinquishing the business at 171 High Holborn, W.C.

MR. SIDNEY BASTOW, pharmaceutical chemist, has purchased the business at 9 North Street, Chichester, formerly carried on by Mr. H. G. Wildman.

FARMER v. GLYN-JONES forms the leading feature in this issue. We give verbatim the judgment of the Divisional Court as read by Mr. Justice Wills (p. 702).

MR. JOSEPH INCE supplements our observations on Bland's Pills with a letter from Mr. Auguste Bland (p. 719). The pills are giving trouble in London at present.

THE business formerly carried on by Mr. W. Whitaker at 26 Colne Road, Brierfield, near Burnley, has been acquired by Mr. F. A. Storey, chemist and druggist.

THE business at 61 High Road, Lee, S.E., formerly carried on by Messrs. Hines, has been purchased by Mr. C. E. Palmer, chemist and druggist, of Wingham, Kent.

MR. BOOT has moved the Nottingham Chamber of Commerce in regard to the Pharmacy Bill, and the Chamber has decided to move for the exclusion of the directors' clause (p. 697).

THE pharmacy at 73 Osbornburgh Street, Regent's Park, N.W., formerly carried on by Mr. T. E. Greenhalgh, has been acquired by Mr. C. W. Brumwell, pharmaceutical chemist, Weymouth Street, Portland Place, W.

THE Bohemian Concert given in connection with the Imperial College of Chemistry at the Albion Hotel on Tuesday evening, April 28, was a great success, and of a high-class character. Many ladies were present. The chair was occupied by Mr. John Lloyd, and the vice-chair by Mr. Hickey, of Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co. Messrs. Edgar S. Eaton and A. A. Nicholls acted as secretaries, and much of the success throughout the evening was due to the energy displayed by the former. Every item upon the programme was good, and it would be invidious to compare the respective artists. Representatives of most of the wholesale drug and chemical houses were present, including strong contingents from Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co., Parke, Davis & Co., and Fairchild.

THE **EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS** advertising in this issue are as follows:—

South London School of Pharmacy (Muter's), 325 Kennington Road, S.E.

London College of Chemistry, Pharmacy, and Botany, 323 Clapham Road, S.W.

Metropolitan College of Pharmacy, 160 and 162 Kennington Park Road, S.E.

Leeds College of Pharmacy, Clarendon Road, Leeds.

Liverpool School of Pharmacy, 6 Sandon Terrace, Upper Duke Street, Liverpool.

Westminster College of Chemistry and Pharmacy (Limited), Trinity Square, Borough, S.E.

Central School of Pharmacy, 2 Charterhouse Street, E.C.

Royal Dispensary and School of Pharmacy of Edinburgh, 21 West Richmond Street, Edinburgh.

Brixton School of Pharmacy, 171 Brixton Road, S.W.